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No. 16,319. 號七廿月八年五十五百九千壹第 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915 卯乙亥歲年四國民華中 PRICE: 300 Per Month.

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ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS  
AGENTS FOR—  
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**JOHN DEWAR & SON'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY.  
**JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S**  
PILSENER BEER.

**MUSIC-HALL ARTIST AND**  
**WIFE**  
**Miss Vesta Victoria's Evidence.**

At Wilkeson on July 21 William Edward Herbert Terry, of Milton Hill, Loughborough Park, Bristol, was summoned by his wife, Maud Margaret Terry, living at 35, Walm Lane, Cricklewood, for desertion. Defendant did not appear, and it was stated that he had left for Germany. Mr. W. G. Hawtin, for the complainant, said the defendant was a music hall artist and son of Edward Terry, so much respected in the theatrical profession. The parties were married in 1901 at Emmanuel Church, Hampstead, and there was one child born in 1903. The marriage was a very happy one until Mr. Terry became manager to Miss Vesta Victoria, a well-known music hall artist. In 1912 he became so fascinated with that lady as to forget his marriage vows. He deserted his wife in that year, and through his solicitor made her an offer of £2 a week, conditionally upon her signing a deed of separation. She was compelled to sign that deed, otherwise she and her child would have starved. After that Mr. Terry went to America, where he was alleged to have contracted a marriage with Miss Vesta Victoria at Niagara, New York State. Certain it was that they were passengers on board a liner very shortly afterwards as Mr. & Mrs. Terry. Later the defendant wrote to his wife.

Dear Miss—The woman who has brought about our divorce has now crushed me. I admit I committed a bigamous marriage in America, and this woman has a copy of the marriage certificate in her safe. I will help you at any cost to be revenged on this woman, who has ruined our lives so terribly—Your Husband.  
Mrs Terry cut out her counsel's statement in evidence, and said she was compelled to sign the deed, for she and her child would have starved. Since May, 1913, she had not been supported by her husband.  
Mr. Hawtin called Vesta Victoria, who had been subpoenaed as a witness, to produce the certificate of marriage between herself and Terry. She admitted that she had taken the name of Terry, but refused to produce the marriage certificate.  
Asked if she had lived with Terry as his wife, she said she declined to answer the question, and when asked "Have you had a child by him?" she replied, "And I refuse to answer that also."  
Mr. Cooper, for the defendant, argued that no case of desertion had been made out, as the parties separated by arrangement.  
Mr. Hawtin contended that the deed was signed by the complainant, as she believed it was the only possible way of getting support for herself and her child.  
The magistrate, in deciding the case, said the complainant was undoubtedly an aggrieved and wronged wife, and defendant had not thought fit to appear in answer to the summons issued against him. He ordered Terry to pay to his wife £2 a week and £25 costs.

Mr. Cooper asked the magistrate to intimate to the Press that it was undesirable that Miss Vesta Victoria's evidence should be published, but his wife said she had no power to do anything of the kind.  
We ought not to be above taking lessons from the enemy, and we certainly have some thing to learn from the German mobilisation of women. Actually 40 per cent. of such explosive makers and shell packers in Germany at this moment are women. 50 per cent. of the makers of tents, haversacks, and similar equipment belong to the same sex, and in the manufacture of tinware, needles and "presses" required by the Army only 25 per cent. of the employees are now males. Home and husband have hitherto encroached her energies and her interests, and the Kaiser's motto of "Kinder, Küche, Kirche" is now being accepted blindly by the vast majority. Now the women are the men behind the guns.

**The Man Who Gets There**  
Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood, and plenty of it—in his body.  
**WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND**  
makes blood—lots of it—life giving, nourishing, strength replenishing blood.  
**OF ALL CHEMISTS**  
PRICES: \$1.55 and \$2.25.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**  
**For Sale \$4,400**  
**63 FOOT STEAM LAUNCH.**  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co, Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

**NOTICE.**  
ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel on the hour of the trip by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**NOTICE.**  
THE ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon for the purpose of receiving a STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS of the Company to the 30th June 1915 with the REPORT of the DIRECTORS, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th August, 1915 both days inclusive.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**TIME TABLE.**

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m., every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	every quarter of an hour.
SATURDAY.	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
SUNDAY.	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALFRED BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables; but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro order representing Bank Notes.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUSSON,  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

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Surgeon-Dentist,  
No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

**TERMS VERY MODERATE**  
Consultation.

**LEE YEE'S**  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.  
Electric Facial Massage with  
Massage Creams, Perfumes,  
By  
**EXPERIENCED HAND**  
Novels, Magazines,  
Ladies' Fashion Books and  
Toilet Requisites.  
15, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
Hongkong, July 5, 1915.

**CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.**  
**GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.**  
CANTON  
LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.  
FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries, Boots and Shoes.  
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware, Crockery Ware.  
Ironmongery, Wines and Spirits.  
Foreign Clothes for men made to order by our own tailors.  
Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.  
All goods sold at reasonable Prices.  
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.  
**SUP. PAT POO STREET**  
CANTON and  
Nos. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road  
and No. 190, Commercial Road Central.  
Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

**WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN**  
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIKI.

The first (1913) edition is already named. BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudices.  
Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.  
The price is yen 6 (12/-) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.  
Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.  
The registered postage is 13 sen, to Korea and China 40 sen and to Europe & America 70 sen or 35 cents.  
It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.  
Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.  
For example, "The Daily Mail" says:—  
"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western practically almost to the last detail. But 'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kuriki is a skilful editor and has done his work well."  
Who's Who in Japan PUBLISHERS OFFICE, No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**PATELL & CO.**  
Exporters & Importers  
General Merchants  
and  
Commission Agents,  
HONGKONG, CANTON,  
SHANGHAI AND  
HANKOW.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**  
**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG LTD**  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.  
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.  
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ship, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

**GRAVING DOCK** 737 x 88 x 34 ft  
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3 1/2 hours.

**THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS** having cranes up to 3,000 tons displacement providing conditions for painting ships with least efficient results.

**100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANE** throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons  
**50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE** for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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**JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.**  
**PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS** 7.5 to 150 H.P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.  
**MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**  
**MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.**  
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.  
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone No. 212.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL and GRILL ROOM**  
**J. H. TARGART,**  
MANAGER.

**PEAK HOTEL**  
ADJACENTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.  
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
**A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.**  
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Roof Garden.  
Tea—From 5/- per day. Min.  
Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel." P.O. PEUFSTER.  
Yan 111.

**GRAND HOTEL**  
**A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL** most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.  
Noted for the Best Food, Refreshment, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra, and selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.  
For further particulars apply—  
Telephone 191.  
Telegraphic Address: "COMFORT." Manager.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL**  
Central Location.  
All Electric Light, Fans, Refrigerators, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
**Best of Food and Service**  
Telephone 373.  
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA." FRANK L. COOPE, Manager.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.**  
IN WHICH ARE JOINED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.  
**TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914, £23,022,185.**  
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid up Capital £2,477,500  
II—Fire Fund £3,595,114  
III—Life & Annuity Funds £1,136,160  
Sinking Fund Account £8,513  
£23,561,268  
Revenue Fire Branch £567,168  
Life and Annuity £1,972,369  
Branches £262,692  
Revenue Marine Department £30,184  
Other Receipts £25,532,515  
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.**  
Agents.

**SINGON & CO.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1886.  
IRON STEEL, METAL, and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 33 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 516.  
(Hongkong, September 1, 1915.)  
If you happen to be late you a call will be Courtesy and Promptly served at the same. Only at the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**Portland Cement**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 850 lbs. net.

**Shewan, Tomes & Co.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

**The Best Meals in Hongkong.**  
Either light or substantial.  
Available only at the  
**ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PURE Manila ROPE**  
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
CABLE LAID 6" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.**  
Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

**"MUMEYA"**  
"While-you-wait" Photography  
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.  
PRICES 200 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.  
No. 81, Queen's Road Central.  
TELE. No. 254.

**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**  
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.  
Town Office: 48, Cross Street, Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.  
Shipyards, Sham Kai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
**WONG PING WA, Manager.**  
Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

**Bournville**  
The "COCOA de Luxe"  
HIGHEST GRADE  
BRITISH MADE  
Cadbury  
BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa preparation on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever.  
**CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES**  
In Tins and Fancy Boxes  
Specially Packed for Export  
FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENG.  
Hongkong, Dec. 31, 1914.







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**"TO-KWA-WAN"**  
**COAL STORAGE.**  
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 Telegraphic Address  
 MEIRION HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
 (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
 on  
**SATURDAY,**  
 the 28th August, 1915, at 11 a.m.,  
 at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
 Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
 Lee House Street,  
 5 cases Gold Sherry.  
 5 " Pale  
 5 " Red Port.  
 10 " Old Vintage Manzanilla.  
 5 " Port, F.I.  
 One Bhd. Claret, Sparkling Mousse, &c.  
 Terms—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
 Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, August 25, 1915.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
 THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
 on  
**SATURDAY,**  
 the 28th August, 1915, at 11 a.m.,  
 at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
 Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
 Lee House Street,  
 About 100 Pairs Cents' Black and Tan  
 Boots and Shoes in assorted sizes by well  
 known English Makers, and 2 cases Straw  
 Hats.  
 Also  
 Miscellaneous Goods, Sundry Household  
 Furniture, etc., a quantity of Choice  
 Perfumes and two Typewriters to be sold  
 without reserve.  
 Terms—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
 Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, August 25, 1915.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
 on  
**TUESDAY,**  
 the 31st August, 1915, commencing  
 at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
 Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
 Lee House Street,  
 A QUANTITY OF  
**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD**  
**FURNITURE,**  
**PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS,**  
**CARPETS & RUGS, &c., &c.,**  
 as follows—  
 One Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing Room  
 Suite, Bedroom Furniture, Upholstered  
 Arm-chairs and Sofas, Brass, and Brass-  
 mounted B. stands, Side-board, Dinner  
 Wagon, Extension Dining Table and  
 Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner, Tea and Coffee  
 Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware,  
 Cooking stove, Cutlery, Shanghai Baths,  
 etc., etc.  
 Yacht Typewriter in good condition,  
 Empire and Remington Typewriters,  
 Pianos by Broadwood, Brinsford, and  
 Crumey & Co. Singer Treadle Sewing  
 Machine, Electric Reading Lamps and  
 One large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen,  
 Embroidered Screens, Blackwood Furni-  
 ture, &c., &c.  
 (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
 Terms—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
 Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, August 25, 1915.

**MORLICK'S**  
**MALTED MILK**  
 is made from Wheat, Barley and Milk and  
 is therefore rich in muscle and bone-making  
 qualities, and is the ideal Food-Drink for the  
 East. It helps nature to restore lowered  
 vitality and is invaluable in the case of  
 the convalescent.  
 Order Morlick's from your Stores and judge  
 its recuperative powers for yourself—no  
 cooking—add water only.  
 Of all Chemists and Stores  
 in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/-  
 (in England).

# GERMANY DENOUNCED BY A GERMAN WRITER.

EXTRACTS FROM A REMARKABLE BOOK.  
 Denunciations of Germany as the arch-enemy responsible for the present  
 war in Europe have been plentiful during the last ten months, but all, or  
 practically all, of them have been uttered by natives of the countries arrayed  
 in arms against Germany, or of neutral lands. Now, however, comes another  
 denunciation, one of the frankest, bitterest, and most unsparringly anti-German of  
 the lot, which has the rare distinction of being written by a German.  
 It is called "J'accuse"—the famous phrase used by Emile Zola in the  
 Dreyfus case—and it has just made its appearance in Lausanne, Switzerland,  
 whether its author went in order to make possible the publication of his book.  
 His identity remains hidden. "By a German" is the only clue given on the  
 title-page of this most sensational of all attacks on the policy of the German  
 war party. He predicts defeat for that party in the present war, and a Ger-  
 man Republic in the near future, won by the people in the teeth of Prussian  
 opposition.

The author, who appears to be a man of education and culture and is gifted  
 with a literary style of uncommon vehemence, brushes aside with contempt all  
 the arguments advanced to justify Germany's stand in the present war. "The  
 German and Austro-Hungarian peoples, he thinks, are the dupes of a war party,  
 pure and simple. The object of the war, was to attain hegemony for themselves  
 on the European Continent, and, eventually, to conquer the position occupied  
 now by England as a world-power, following the motto: 'Get out, that I may  
 take your place.'"  
 He also points at the chances for Ger-  
 many of winning on the western front.  
 Thousands upon thousands of corpses for  
 the sake of occupying a few square metres  
 of flooded, exhausted land, covered with  
 destroyed towns and villages, for the sake  
 of madly harbouring the never-to-be-fu-  
 lfilled dream of getting to Calais and Eng-  
 land—that is the way he looks at what  
 Germany has done so far in the west.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.  
 Thus will it be, I fear (he says), with  
 our invasion of England, which has been  
 held before the German nation since the  
 beginning of the war as an enticing magi-  
 cal picture. Near as the English shore  
 may appear, we shall not succeed in  
 reaching it—the water is far too deep."  
 Hundreds of thousands of men may perish  
 if the attempt is ever made, and even  
 if we get over there, a national war will  
 be waged, and our troops, their com-  
 munication cut off, will be ground to  
 pieces.  
 The fond hope which every German  
 has been whispering to every other for  
 months seems to be nothing but a dar-  
 ling phantasm, which is bound to go to  
 pieces shamefully against the unshakable  
 sea power of England.

Germany though he be, the writer of  
 "J'accuse" treats with the utmost scorn  
 Germany's desire to supersede England  
 as a mighty colonial power. Prussian  
 ideas, according to him, can never forge  
 an empire like the British. He dismisses  
 the idea that Germany is called upon to  
 found an overseas dominion with these  
 bitter words—  
 He who tolerates slavery at home can-  
 not bring freedom to the world. What  
 country is politically so backward and  
 so despotic as Prussiaised Germany, with  
 the exception of Russian and our worthy  
 ally, Austria-Hungary? What land is so  
 little qualified to assimilate foreign  
 peoples, to allow them to live according  
 to their own customs and usages, and  
 with their own culture and language, to make  
 them happy, and, therefore, loyal? Our  
 policy in our Polish and Danish territory  
 and in Alsace-Lorraine speaks volumes  
 on this point.

Germany's latest denunciation next turns  
 his attention to the doctrine that she  
 "must have her place in the sun."  
 When a nation, he says, sets forth to  
 conquer such a place by armed force, one  
 must necessarily assume that she has  
 stood previously in the shade. That Ger-  
 many has done so, the German writer  
 strenuously denies.  
 He devotes pages to showing that Ger-  
 many's interest in peace has risen to  
 heights of prosperity almost beyond be-  
 lief, that all over the world her merchants  
 and ships have come and gone unhindered  
 by the Governments of other nations,  
 exposed only to fair competition from  
 rivals of other nationalities. To the con-  
 tention that Germany must find colonies  
 for her surplus population, he retorts that  
 the figures of German emigration have  
 on this point.

ALEXANDRA CAPE.  
 SYSTEMS: French, French, Spanish,  
 Russian, Italian, Egyptian, &c.

been denouncing steadily during recent  
 years, that Germany just before the war  
 was in a state of decay, a land of  
 immigrants, not emigrants.

Cabinet, in his eyes, are mere mir-  
 rors; they are a mere screen to France,  
 access to Germany.  
 The writer combats the idea that Ger-  
 mans emigrating to foreign lands and  
 becoming naturalized citizens there are  
 lost to the fatherland. To his way of  
 thinking, the German-Americans in this  
 country, who have given up German  
 citizenship, are of far more value to Ger-  
 many in the present crisis than those Ger-  
 mans living in South America who have  
 remained German in spite of their long  
 absence.

It is not a place in the sun that the  
 German Imperialists want, declares the  
 author of "J'accuse," but the only place  
 in the sun, one that will compel other  
 nations to stand in the shade. Domina-  
 tion is wanted, not equality; to seek the  
 latter would be foolish, for Germany  
 possesses it to the utmost. And to be-  
 come the ruler of the world, he con-  
 tinues, the Prussian war party created the  
 fiction that Germany was hemmed in by  
 hostile Powers.

ENGLAND'S MONOPOLY.  
 Germany and Austria alone, he reit-  
 erates, forced the war upon the world by  
 their aggressive tactics. All the task that  
 England intrigued for war in the years of  
 peace preceding it is false, he maintains;  
 all those who repeat such statements  
 never bring forward proofs of any hostile  
 acts on England's part, but content them-  
 selves with imputing to her hostile  
 thoughts.

He bitterly arraigns Germany, on the  
 other hand, for her attitude toward Eng-  
 land. He accuses those at the head of  
 the Government in his native land of  
 having blocked England's efforts toward  
 peace preceding it is false, he maintains;  
 all those who repeat such statements  
 never bring forward proofs of any hostile  
 acts on England's part, but content them-  
 selves with imputing to her hostile  
 thoughts.

He further declares that Germany per-  
 sisted in demanding from England com-  
 plete neutrality in case of any way be-  
 tween Germany and other Continental  
 European Powers or Powers. He says—  
 In other words, England was to leave  
 her Entente Allies and refrain from all  
 intervention in European affairs. On  
 account of Germany's close alliance with  
 Austria, one could scarcely imagine a  
 conflict in which Germany, either through  
 her own or Austria's interests, should not  
 be involved. Yet England was to be an  
 inactive bystander everywhere, and let  
 Germany and her ally play fast and loose  
 on the Continent as they pleased.

Obligations toward neutral States, as  
 established by treaty, would also have  
 been abandoned if England had acquiesced  
 in Germany's demand for unqualified  
 neutrality in all conflicts involving her.  
 It meant nothing less than a demand  
 that England should simply give up her  
 position as a great European Power.  
 This demand would have been tremen-  
 dous even if there had been a desire to  
 pay a high price for it. Yet what price  
 did Herr Bethmann-Hollweg offer? A  
 non-binding, unwritten "temporary re-  
 tention, no reduction" in warship con-  
 struction on the basis of the latest naval  
 increase of 1912.

NO DESIRE FOR WAR.  
 This was really a little too much: it  
 pre-supposed great simple-mindedness in  
 the clever English negotiators.  
 Then England, the German author  
 points out, declared that she would  
 neither make nor join in any unprovoked  
 attack upon Germany. "What more could  
 Germany want?" he asks. But he con-  
 tinues, as Germany harboured aggressive  
 designs on her neighbours and wished to  
 be safe from English interference when  
 she attacked, England's offer was insuffi-  
 cient. "England assured Germany that  
 she did not wish to attack her, but Ger-  
 many demanded assurance that she would  
 be allowed to carry out attacks unmoled."  
 Is the way he puts it. Thus the  
 chance of peace was lost, and eventually  
 Germany found herself plunged into the  
 present war against a circle of enemies.

Many pages of "J'accuse" are de-  
 voted to a study of the diplomatic docu-  
 ments issued by the various belligerent  
 Powers after the war had begun. Just  
 as the author finds Germany and Austria-  
 Hungary guilty of having desired and  
 prepared for war during many years, so  
 also he finds that they, and they alone,  
 were the guilty parties in the events  
 which immediately precipitated the actual  
 conflict. Austria-Hungary, he declares,  
 rushed "like a bull, with lowered horns,  
 against the red rag of Serbia, looking  
 neither to right nor left, not caring about  
 the consequences which even a blind man  
 would have foreseen."

WHEN WILL PEACE COME?  
 How long is it all to last? he in-  
 quires despairingly. How is it all to  
 end? "The people want peace, peace,  
 peace!" Enough of corpses, enough of  
 cripples, enough of misery and ruin.  
 The conscience of the world is awaken-  
 ing. The voice that to-day is raised in  
 complaint will find to-morrow the wea-  
 pon with which to accomplish its will.  
 "I call upon the living. I mourn the  
 dead. I defy the lightning"—thus tolls  
 the bell of the world's conscience against  
 the might of the earth.

Nations were never hostile to each  
 other. Every letter from the front shows  
 how hatred and revenge are unknown in  
 the trenches. Those are the dragon's  
 eggs hatched at home. Between  
 trench and trench friendship and brother-  
 ly affection are born. Soldiers of  
 each army pay each other visits, give  
 each other small presents, exchange  
 friendly hand-shakes. And then they re-  
 turn to the trenches, and shoot each  
 other by order of their superiors! Is not  
 that ridiculous?

Was it not for the fact that some of  
 the nations of the war wished it, that a  
 more ample of hundred, at most a couple  
 of thousand, criminal men desired and

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies  
**C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES**  
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**Chlorodyne**  
 THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.  
 The Best Remedy known for  
**COUGHS, COLDS,**  
**ASTHMA,**  
**BRONCHITIS.**  
 Acts like a charm in  
**DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.**  
 Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably  
 relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation  
 of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects;  
 and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.  
 CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.  
 None Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.  
 Sole Manufacturers:  
**J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,**  
 London, S.E.

**TO LET**  
 WAR DEPARTMENT  
 G. R.  
**TO LET.**  
 IMMEDIATELY. Nos. 4, 5, 9, 10, 12,  
 and 13 Austin Avenue, Bowdoin-  
 ward, including use of existing electric  
 light fittings, \$28. per month. Particulars  
 on application at Office of D.A.D. of  
 S. & T., Victoria Buildings, Hongkong.  
 Hongkong, August 23, 1915. 713

**TO LET.**  
 THE Premises No. 88, SHAMSEEN B.C.  
 Canton comprising Dwelling House  
 Godowns and Outhouses lately occupied by  
 Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD and Co.  
**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, August 24, 1915. 721

**TO LET.**  
 HOUSES in "TORKES BUILDINGS"  
 Kowloon. Cheap rental.  
 Apply to—  
**SPANISH DOMINICAN**  
**PROCURATOR.**  
 Hongkong, August 25, 1915. 618

**TO LET.**  
 FROM 1st September that part of the  
 Building known as "STONE-  
 HENGE" No. 5 Robinson Road now in the  
 occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—  
 particularly suitable for a Boarding House.  
 Apply to—  
**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**  
 Hongkong, August 10, 1915. 622

**TO LET.**  
 FROM 1st September next, desirable  
 Six and Eight Roomed Residences in  
 Broadwood and Wong-Nei-Chung Roads—  
 the latter commanding a fine view of the  
 Race Course.  
 For terms and particulars apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
 MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, July 10, 1915. 611

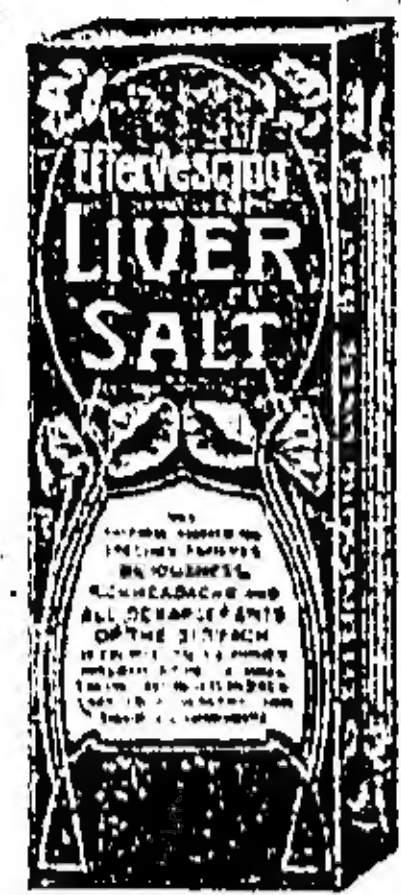
**TO LET.**  
 HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS  
 Condo Road.  
 GODOWNS New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
 GODOWNS at Wanchoi.  
 58, The Peak "THE RETREAT."  
 21, WONGNEICHONG ROAD.  
 From 1st October next, OFFICES at  
 2 Connaught Road at present in the  
 occupation of Messrs DENNIS and  
 BOWLEY.  
 Apply.  
**HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
 AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.**  
 Hongkong, August 27, 1915. 640

**'Want' Advertisements**  
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 ACCOUNTANT, requires, engagement  
 in Commercial Firm or Bank.  
 Many years experience in the Far East.  
 Write "S. H."  
 C/o "China Mail" Office.  
 Hongkong, August 23, 1915. 720

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 the big Variety of delicacies at the  
 ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt  
 you.**



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**TURKISH AND HUCKABACK TOWELS**

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AND HOUSEHOLD USE.

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THE DIARY.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

- 11 a.m.—Auction of Wine etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
11 a.m.—Auction of Gent's Boots and Shoes, Straw Hats, Perfumes, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
Noon.—Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Meeting of Shareholders.  
Kowloon Cricket Club at Home.  
9 p.m.—Night Aquatic Festival V.K.C. Half proceeds for 'Cigarettes and Tobacco Fund'.

## General Memoranda.

**TUESDAY, August 31.**  
Queen of Holland's birthday (1890).  
Emperor of Japan's birthday (1879).  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Pictures, Carpets, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

**WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.**  
Estrées close the Grand Bank on Sept. 11th.

**THURSDAY, Sept. 2.**  
Labour Day in U.S.A.

**FRIDAY, Sept. 3.**  
2.30 p.m.—Fourth Gymnasium Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

establishes their patriotism, must be branded as traitors, because the sacrifices of their fellows are utilized to obtain shiekly of gold.

The situation once more raises, in its most intense form, the question whether trade-unionism or the Government shall prevail. It throws an illuminative light on the system of legislation during the past few years. It is a failing of human nature that, when to it an inch is conceded, it takes, or at least demands, an ell. For years the successive enactments of Parliament have granted such concessions to trade unionism that, on the principle that "appetite grows with eating," demand has succeeded demand, and the Government have not been firm enough, even since the outbreak of the war, to resist such action in the interests of the common weal. Even when the Munitions of War Bill was under consideration, Mr. Lloyd George, while recognising the importance of bringing all miners within its scope, accepted instead the assurance of the leaders of the mine-

that there would be no cessation of work at any of the mines. He must have known, cognisant as he was of labour difficulties during the past few months, that the men were in many cases intractable. The tenure of office of trade-union leaders—their very source of sustenance—is dependent upon the goodwill of the men, so that they can only go a certain way along the line of forcible action, and must ultimately yield to influences exerted by others who are competitors for their posts. The grave blunder was therefore committed at the outset of not definitely including the miners in the Munitions Bill when it was originally drafted. There is no need to enforce here the view that coal is one of the most essential elements in all manufactures, and particularly in making munitions of war, so that to compel a mechanic engaged at the lathe or the riveter on the hull of a ship to comply with the requirements of the Act in respect of compulsory arbitration, and yet to leave out the miner, without whose work no factory could continue in operation for a day, was a concession to recalcitrance, unjustifiable at all times, and particularly so when the nation is engaged in a struggle for its very existence.

It is sincerely to be hoped that both the employers and employees referred to will recognise that at present the country and the Government look to them to perform their duties in no ordinary way—as patriots and as men—realising that upon all the great crisis through which Europe is passing places additional obligations.

## REQUIEM AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

### Late Sister Lucia's Work.

Requiem services were held at the Italian Convent yesterday for the late Sister Lucia, those officiating being Bishop Pozzani, and the Rev. Frs. G. Spada, P. de Maria and Andrea. Commemorative members of the Catholic Women's League were present.

Arriving in the Colony in 1874, Sister Lucia was placed on the teaching staff and helped to make the convent one of the leading educational institutions for girls. Her health caused her to give up this work about ten years ago, but her services were retained in an advisory capacity, and helped the convent to survive the great extension of the convent's work, as well as the proceeding on a mission to Italy. Two of her sisters who came out to Hongkong became Superiors at Macao and Cebu, respectively.

## CHINA AND AMERICA.

### A Bank Agreement.

Peking, July 21.

Information received here confirms the report that an influential Chinese commission mission which is visiting America has finally succeeded in completing arrangements for the raising of a \$10,000,000 bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000, designed to offset the commercial and political activities of rival Powers, and to build up a new relationship with the Pacific Coast.

China certainly urgently needs every kind of financial encouragement. Though a recently pointed out a beginning has been made since the war in the process of raising credit operations on the vast stocks of silver held in Shanghai, many initial problems remain unsolved, the chief difficulty consisting in harmonising the views of the old Mandarins, who understand nothing of modern finance, with the views of up-to-date men. At this moment Peking, beneath the surface, is torn by factional feuds, springing primarily from the necessity for complete reconstruction. —Daily Telegraph.

## SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Lieut. Wall's leave of absence, according to H. K. V. C. orders, has been extended to 30. 9. 15.

Flex. T. Fuller, A. Gracia and F. M. Johnson have been permitted to resign the H. K. V. C. on leaving the Colony.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 14 amounted to 53,332 tons and the sales during the period to 54,307 tons.

Dr. K. B. Weiglberg, 4 The Albany, defended by Mr. Heywood, and Mr. Murray Scott, The Peak, were each fined \$5 at the Magistracy this morning for allowing their dogs to be out without muzzles.

Germany proposes to rebuild Louvain as a modern city. The Prussian Home Secretary, after visiting the city and examining plans and designs, estimated that the project would cost 30,000,000 marks.

It is announced that the contract let by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Danley to save the Faden contains the following provisions:—All guns and mountings, torpedoes and torpedo tubes, fire control instruments and apparatus, money in whatever form, and all confidential books and documents that may be salvaged must be handed over to the Navy Office at Melbourne, and should the ship itself be salvaged and brought into port, the Commonwealth Government is to have the option of purchasing the ship at a price to be determined by arbitration in the event of any dispute arising.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION 6 P.M.).  
Monday, Aug. 30.—1st British Platoon, and 1st and Portuguese Platoons, under own Commanders.

Tuesday, Aug. 31.—Indian Platoon under Chief Inspector. Indian Recruits under Sergeant-Major.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.—3rd and 4th Chinese Platoons under own Commanders. All Recruits of Chinese Co. under Chief Inspector.

Thursday, Sept. 2.—3rd and 4th Portuguese Platoons under own Commanders. Details from Portuguese Co. under Crown-Sergeant O. M. S. Silva.

Friday, Sept. 3.—3rd and 4th Portuguese Platoons under own Commanders. Details from Portuguese Co. under Crown-Sergeant O. M. S. Silva.

Saturday evening, September 18th has been provisionally fixed for the first Police Reserve Promenade Concert. Same will take place in the Public Gardens.

Sergeant F. A. V. Ribeiro will take charge of all arrangements for eliminating the grounds, providing seating accommodation, etc.

At the authorities require that a charge for admission should be made, this will be fixed at 10 cents. Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform will not be charged.

The following list report at the Charge-Room, Central Police Station, (Uniforms with Caps, Belts, Truncheons, etc., will be issued at the Station).

Men wanted for Patrol must procure belt hooks from Noordin.

Monday, August 30th.  
5.30 p.m. Sergeant Lamont, Wilks, F. Hobbs, Goodwin and R. May. Also Crown Rowlands and Gibson to patrol with Inspector Wilden.

5.30 p.m. Arnold, Wright, Reynolds, Grimbles and Hooper.

Tuesday, August 31st.  
5.30 p.m. Chief Inspector. Mason, Ireson, Robertson, Fothergill and Packham.

5.30 p.m. Crown-Sergeant Evans, Silva, Netto, Ruston, Omiton, and S. A. C. Crown-Sergeant A. E. Allen and Sergeant Saffell to patrol with Inspector Taylor.

Whilst having instruction in Patrol duties S. C. Officers of the Reserve are requested not to wear any badges of rank.

With the sanction of the Hon. C.S.P. J. T. Souza, of the Portuguese Co., is dismissed from the force.

(Sgd) F. C. JESKIN,  
D. S. P. (Reserve).

## "WREN'S LANTERN."

### Famous City Church Under Repair.

One of Wren's best-known churches, St. James's, Garlick Hill, has been closed until the second Sunday in September for the purpose of renovation, when the re-opening will be attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in State.

## P. & O. SPECIAL BOAT TRAIN SERVICE.

The Superintendent of the local branch of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company writes that he has received telegraphic advice from his Managing Director in London that commencing from the arrival of the homeward mail steamer "Perla" at Marseilles on or about September 12 the Special Boat Train Service from Marseilles to London, including sleeping car accommodation, in connection with the homeward P. & O. mail steamers will be resumed.

In the same way with the outward P. & O. mail steamers the special boat train service from London to Marseilles will be resumed on and after the sailing of the "Medea" from Marseilles on or about the 12th September, 1915.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

### Home Nursing Examination.

In connection with the Examination recently held at the Royal Naval Hospital the results of which were published a few days ago—the following extract from the General Report of the Examiners (Surgeon-General Heston, R.N.) will be of interest.

"Each candidate was not, besides the paper of five questions, at least six, in most cases eight tests, of which a competent knowledge had to be shown in the application of the bandage, the use of the stethoscope, the use of the syringe, the use of the clinical thermometer, and the use of the clinical thermometer."

The standard was found to be high. Two candidates obtained over 90 per cent, and several others over 70 per cent, marks, which reflect great credit on the students and on the individual members of the class."

Lady May will present the certificates to the twenty-one successful candidates on Friday next, September 3rd, at 10.45 a.m. at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road.

## THE BANDMANN GAIETY CO.

In the theatre world at home the revue has become all the rage, probably because a revue nowadays means a bright, go-as-you-please sort of entertainment embracing anything that will amuse and entertain. If there are any people here who have yet to be initiated into this form of entertainment they will not have to wait long for the Bandmann Gaiety Co. will be in Singapore next month with a repertoire which includes a number of the essentially modern productions. Mr. Fred Coyne, well-known to local playgoers, has been at home collecting material and artists and, if reports from India are to be trusted, the results is one of the best companies this management has sent East.

The season will last ten nights and during that time the company will play five revues, to say nothing of a number of sketches associated with the names of Arthur Roberts and Fred Leslie. The artists will include Mr. Tom Brown, the principal comedian from the Empire Theatre, London, who brings with him an excellent reputation; Mr. Martin Ross, a tenor from the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels; Miss Dorothy Temple, by no means a stranger to the stage; Miss May Moore, a soprano; and the three Sisters Rosely, all of whom have been given most satisfactory press notices in India.

Their versatility, in particular, has been favourably commented upon. The dancing, of course, will be a feature of the production, and Mrs. M. P. Brown, who has been in the principal part of the company, will be exceptionally good. Then there is Miss Nellie Lomas, the clever little dancer whose work was so much enjoyed last year.

Where dancing is required her success should be assured, for "Step This Way" last year she made decidedly a success of it. Mr. Fred Coyne will be the producer. The company will appear at the Victoria Theatre, the lease of which is now Mr. Cowan.—Straits Times.

## TRAGEDY IN JAPAN.

### Battered to Make Okayama Holiday.

The remote of the Ancient Mariner, says the Japan Chronicle, who shot the albatross must have been quite a pleasant sensation compared with that of the Japanese who, the other Sunday morning, overcame in a vain endeavour to quench his dry throat, made his way into the Japanese Park at Okayama, and shot the throat of one of the cranes kept there.

What he did for is not explained—perhaps in his feddled mind there was some resentment at the creature having such a long neck for the conveyance of liquid refreshment. Anyhow, he assaulted the crane so seriously that although medical aid was immediately summoned the poor young bird expired on the Monday evening at the untimely age of 201 years.

The normal life of cranes being, Japanese naturalists declare, a good thousand years. The report of a creature of such long life elicited much public sympathy, and at the instance of Mr. Minami, Superintendent of the Park, an elaborate funeral service was performed on the Tuesday afternoon.

The service was read by Mr. Benami Kawai, chief priest of the Kokokuji temple. Mr. Minami, who was mourner, and Miss Michiko, daughter of the Chief of the Prefecture Office, was best friend. The funeral procession was a mile in length, and the coffin was covered with wreaths, among the senders of which were Marquis Ikeda, former owner of the park. Mr. Nozaki ("highest bidder," a gentleman much interested in the breeding of cranes), prefectural official, journalist, and other men of light and leading. Miss Michiko, buried in tears before the spirit of the departed crane, the service was read, and the ritual performed, the body being interred at the spot where the drunkard's incorrigible hands had done the mischief. There's nothing like making the best of things.

"Butchered to make an Okayama holiday," might almost be the fustian bird's epitaph.

## ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and climate, all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine can be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## LAUNCH MASTER FINED.

The master of the steam launch "Yee Hin" was fined \$50 by Commander Bock with the Marine Court this morning for making fast to the "a. a. "Duners" whilst the latter was under way. Defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was said by the police to have been covered up the name on his boat with canvas.

## SECRET THAT WAS KEPT A CENTURY.

### Famous Plan Disclosed.

DETECTED BY BRITISH CABINET AT BEGINNING OF WAR.

The interesting disclosure has been made in a lecture to the Society of Arts by Professor V. B. Lowry that a plan for using sulphur gas against the Germans was suggested to the British Government in the early stages of the war. It was rejected, however, as being outside civilised warfare.

TWICE REJECTED.

This was the famous plan of the first Earl of Darnley, and for a hundred years it has remained one of the secret documents of the State.

The peer invented it when he was Admiral Lord Cochrane, and he guaranteed with it to overcome any enemy against whom he was sent.

Twice Government committees examined the plan in the first half of the nineteenth century, only to pigeonhole it as being too cruel.

THE PLAN.

Now all reason for secrecy has disappeared, and Professor Lowry in his lecture gave the following description of the proposed plan.

"Sulphur gas, which would give dense volumes of smoke which would act as a screen for the attack; sulphur gas, which would produce asphyxiation and would be fatal."

Professor Lowry added that the plan was revived in the early stages of the war, but the Government refused to consider it, and in an interview with a "Star" man he said that the details of the plan had never been made public till a Cabinet Minister, who was the son of a Cabinet Minister, which were published soon after war commenced.

TO MAKE THE ENEMY BOLT.

"The inhalation of a very small proportion of this gas," the Professor said, "causes coughing and spitting of blood, and four volumes in 10,000 of air render it irrespirable."

"If the sufferer escapes from the zone within a reasonable period, the effects of this gas pass off; but the German method is more insidious, as they employ chlorine gas, which, if it does not kill the man, leaves them in most frightful agony and injures the lungs for life."

Darnley's remedy proposed to use sulphur fumes to make the enemy bolt; the Germans use their gas to asphyxiate."

The Professor does not advocate retaliation with gas, for he said that the whole essence of the gas attack was surprise.

GAS NOW HARMLESS.

"We have not the remotest chance of surprising the Germans, who are prepared for retaliation, so it is far better to keep our hands clean and fight the same straight fight as we always have done."

The chief gases the Germans are using are chlorine, bromine, nitrogen, tetrachloride, and sulphur dioxide.

All these can be neutralised quite simply—respirators and a bucket of washing soda solution in the trenches to rip them in, are a simple and efficacious remedy."

"It was only in the end as at Ypres and Hill 60 that the Germans secured any big success," the Professor explained, "and then the conditions were specially favourable."

NO SURPRISE.

"There was the element of a surprise and a very gentle air was blowing towards our trenches. The attack failed in anything like a success as the gas drifted too much and, in the case of sulphur dioxide, which is invisible, the men got a hint of what was coming by the smell before its full force developed."

It is good news to learn, on the authority of the Professor, that three gas attacks do not worry our men much now, as they are prepared for them.

The respirators have proved perfectly satisfactory, and there are many problems connected with the density of the gases in relation with the air, as well as wind currents, which make the successful use of these poison gases by no means a simple problem.

## THE JOHNSON-WILLARD FIGHT.

### Negro's Story of the Bribe.

The sporting item of the week (writes the London correspondent of the Statesman of July 26th) is Jack Johnson's "news" that he guaranteed to do what he called "lay down" to Willard for 50,000 dollars, and that the new "white hope" is a "joke" as a boxer. Johnson's inimitable telegram has been unearthed by his old "friend" Horatio Bottomley, and as follows:—

London, June 9

"You signed contract to pay me fifty thousand dollars to lay down to Willard, which I did. You never kept your promise. I did. Now you must pay according to contract. Estimate all you like. I will pay you as before any Court and Press in the world.—Jack Johnson."

London, June 11

"Blackmail proportion. 'Jidoneles' as fighter, joke. If you confidence his ability to beat me will bet twenty-five thousand. Winner take all and purse money.—Johnson."

Mr. Bottomley promises to tell us the name of the person to whom these telegrams were addressed, and he further asserts that he does not at present suggest that Willard was privy to this precious arrangement. At the National Sporting Club they ticket these Johnson telegrams as "buff" and as typical of the big negro's sporting spirit.

They say that something of the sort was to be expected of him after he had had such a bad hiding as Willard gave him. Where professional boxing is concerned the well at the bottom of which lies truth is a very deep one indeed.

## A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master remedy for colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, July 29.

In a capital match in a Schools' Championship between Edinburgh Academy and Merchiston, the only entry in the competition was scored by A. D. Foster, of the Academy, 106 not out. The Police Ayr engagement was for a relief found. Edin. Academy, 178 and 20 for 4, closed; Merchiston, 213 and 123 for 4.

Foster, 9.1 for 9; Dunfermline Carnegie, 96 for 4.

Leith Cadet-club, 85; Loretto, 144; Brunswick, 47; Carlton, 113; West of Scotland, 142; Greenock, 129; Fergies, 40; Kilmarnock, 103; Ayr, 33; Police, 164.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

P. W. L. D. Police.

Loretto, 8 4 0 1 4  
Glasgow, 5 3 1 1 2  
Edin. Academy, 5 2 1 2 1  
Merchiston, 5 1 2 2 1  
Fettes, 4 1 3 0 2  
Watson's, 4 0 4 0 4

## PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL.

A strong appeal is being made to the Scottish Football Association to stop all play during the coming season. It is scarcely necessary to say that no follower of any club making up a card for the winter. Already the English Football Association has cancelled its leading fixtures. There will be no Cup-ties and similar contests, and it has been stated that about half-a-dozen of the leading clubs, perhaps in some degree by the exercise of a "compulsory" virtue, have decided to abandon the game altogether for the present. In fact, there will be no professional football on the other side of the Tweed, and many men who have hitherto earned their living by the game will now have an additional and very strong inducement to join the colours. In the meantime, the S.F.A. still remains on the fence.

Before the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Tennant, of the War Office, was asked whether, in view of the Scottish League Committee's alleged intention to proceed with its season, the Government would now make the English restrictions apply to Scotland. In reply he explained that the Government could not issue definite instructions; by which he obviously meant that the Government, at present advised, will not do so. Clearly the Government could stop all football for which it was necessary. It prefers to leave the matter for the present, in the hands of the bodies which govern the game. But Mr. Tennant may find it advisable to "make an appeal to the League."

The League Committee has definitely decided to conduct a competition, paying reduced wages. This will be an economy from the committee's point of view. It will also compel the players to work during the week; and it is said that they will not be permitted to abandon work on Saturday afternoon in order to travel to matches played away from home. The League Committee has evidently discovered in itself some rudiments of a conscience; but it is only of a conscience half awakened and still lethargic. If the League could give the public a guarantee that all its players will be engaged for 3 1/2 days per week on war work, or equally necessary work, then we might say that it had reached a compromise not discreditable to its patriotism or inimical to the public interest. But it is impossible to suppose that the League will elect their men to men from workers exclusively—even assuming that a man who has worked hard for 3 1/2 days is fit to play games on Saturday afternoon. What this body of public opinion, which the League also is that the S.F.A. and the League Committee shall free themselves of the responsibility of keeping eligible young men out of the Army—the manifest and inevitable result of professional football in war time. It affects not a single player only, but among the spectators it strikes thousands of young men who would make competent soldiers.

## AN AMERICAN DEPORTED FROM HONGKONG.

On the departure of the steamer Japan for Penang, Singapore, and Chinese and Japanese ports yesterday (says the Hongkong Gazette of August 27th) there was deported from British India a member of the Local Government, under the Foreigners Act, Charles W. Allen, whose passport was issued him to be an American citizen, 19 years old, born in Mount Vernon in the State of Washington, U.S.A. He was arrested on the Burma-Siames border in Rawlaid at the beginning of the war in company with a number of Sikhs, one of whom was Hakoor Singh, who claimed to be the president of the India, Malay and Burma Hardwood Company. Allen told a story of having left his home in Washington to study at the beginning of the war, and going to New Westminster in British Columbia where he started in the timber business, but not making it pay he met Hakoor Singh and went to work for him, later becoming a partner with the India, Malay and Burma Hardwood Company, and took a Norwegian boat to Bangkok. On the way they fell in with a railwayman named Bert Platt and Hakoor Singh having brought a box with him, he (Allen) and Platt gave a show for Bangkok they fell in with several other Sikhs and joining them they all went across country to Rangoon, there being twenty-four in the party, himself and twenty three Sikhs, Platt remaining behind in Bangkok. The train was stuck in Bangkok with engine and was ordered to be released by the Commission to come on to Rangoon where he had to enter hospital. His frequent trips from Rangoon to Moumein were looked upon with suspicion and inquiries led the police authorities to ask the Local Government for his deportation, as an undesirable citizen. The evidence adduced by the police was sufficient for the Local Government to issue orders for him to leave Rangoon, and on his not showing any intention of doing so he was yesterday placed on board the Japan by Detective Deputy Inspector Meers. The police of Penang, Singapore and Hongkong have been notified of his deportation.

## KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in all cases of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



throughout the day. At about 7.45 a.m. the Cavalry Brigade astride the rail way, having suffered very severely, and their trenches having been obliterated, fell back about 800 yards. The North Somerset Yeomanry on the right of the Brigade, although also suffering severely, hung on to their trenches throughout the day, and actually advanced and attacked the enemy with the bayonet. The Brigade on its right also maintained its position; as did also the Cavalry Division, except the left squadron which, when reduced to sixteen men, fell back. The 2nd Essex Regiment, realising the situation, promptly charged and retook the trench, holding it till relieved by the Cavalry. Meanwhile a counter-attack by two Cavalry Brigades was launched at 2.30 p.m. and succeeded in spite of very heavy shrapnel and rifle fire, in regaining the original line of trenches, turning out the Germans who had entered it and in some cases pursuing them for some distance. But a very heavy shell fire was again opened on them, and they were again compelled to retire to an irregular line in rear, principally the crevices of shell holes. The enemy in their counter-attack suffered very severe losses.

The fighting in other parts of the line was little less severe. The 1st East Lancashire Regiment were shelled out of their trenches, but their support company and the 3rd Essex Regiment, acting on their own initiative, went back. The enemy penetrated into the farm at the north-east corner of the line, but the 1st Rifle Brigade, after a severe struggle, expelled them. The 1st Hampshire Regiment also repelled an attack, and killed every German who got within fifty yards of their trenches. The 5th London Regiment, despite very heavy casualties, maintained their position unflinchingly. At the southern end of the line the left Brigade was once again heavily shelled, as indeed was the whole front. At the end of a very hard day's fighting our line remained in its former position, with the exception of the short distance lost by one Cavalry Division. Later, the line was pushed forward and a new line was dug in a less exposed position, slightly in rear of that originally held. The night passed quietly.

Working parties of from 1,200 to 1,800 men have been found every night by a Territorial Division and other units for work on rear lines of defence, in addition to the work performed by the garrisons in reconstructing the front line trenches which were daily destroyed by shell fire.

The work performed by the Royal Flying Corps has been invaluable. Apart from the hostile aeroplanes actually destroyed, our airmen have prevented a great deal of aerial reconnaissance by the enemy, and have registered a large number of targets with our artillery.

#### ATTACK CHECKED BY ONE MAN.

"There have been many cases of individual gallantry. As instances may be given the following:-

"During one of the heavy attacks made against our infantry gas was seen rolling forward from the enemy's trenches. Private Lynn of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers at once rushed to the machine gun without waiting to adjust his respirator. Single-handed he kept his gun in action the whole time the gas was rolling over, actually holding it on the parapet to get a better field of fire. Although nearly suffocated by the gas, he poured a stream of lead into the advancing enemy and checked their attack. He was carried to his dug-out, but hearing another attack was imminent, he tried to get back to his gun. Twenty-four hours later he died in great agony from the effects of the gas.

"A young subaltern, in a cavalry regiment went forward alone one afternoon to reconnoitre. He got into a wood, 1,200 yards in front of our lines, which he found occupied by Germans, and came back with the information that the enemy had evacuated a trench and were digging another—information which proved most valuable to the artillery as well as to his own unit.

"A patrol of two officers and a non-commissioned officer of the 1st Cambridgeshire went out one night to reconnoitre a German trench 350 yards away. Creeping along the parapet of the trench, they heard sounds indicating the presence of six or seven of the enemy. Further on they heard deep scores, apparently proceeding from a dug-out immediately beneath them. Although they knew that the garrison of the trench outnumbered them, they decided to procure an identification. Unfortunately in pulling out a chap-knife, with which to cut off the sleeper's identity disc, one of the officer's revolvers went off. A conversation in agitated whispers broke out in the German trench, but the patrol kept silent; the garrison being too startled to fire.

"Despite the very severe shelling to which the troops had been subjected, which obliterated trenches and caused very many casualties, the spirit of all ranks remains excellent. The enemy's losses, particularly on the 10th and 13th, have unquestionably been serious. On the latter day they evacuated trenches (in face of the cavalry counter-attack) in which were afterwards found quantities of equipment and some of their own wounded. The enemy have been seen stripping the dead, and on three occasions men in khaki have been seen advancing."

#### CAUGHT BY GAS WHILE ASLEEP.

The fight went on by the exchange of sniping and rifle fire, but without any remarkable incident until the morning of May 24th. During this period, however, the French on our left had attained considerable success. On the 15th instant they captured Steenstraete and the trenches in Het Sas, and on the 16th they drove the enemy back to the original line of fighting three times over the German dead. On the 17th

they made a substantial advance on the east side of the canal, and on the 20th they repelled a German counter-attack, making a further advance in the same direction, and taking one hundred prisoners.

On the early morning of the 21st a violent outbreak of gas against nearly the whole front was followed by heavy shell fire, and the most determined attack was delivered against our position east of Ypres.

The hour the attack commenced was 2.45 a.m. A large proportion of the men were asleep, and the attack was too sudden to give them time to put on their respirators.

The 2nd Royal Irish and the 9th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, overcome by gas fumes, were driven out of a farm held in front of the left Division, and this the enemy proceeded to hold and fortify.

All attempts to retake this farm during the day failed, and during the night of the 24th-25th the General Officer Commanding the left Division decided to take up a new line which, although slightly in rear of the old one, he considered to be a much better position. This operation was successfully carried out.

Throughout the day the whole line was subjected to one of the most violent artillery attacks which it had ever undergone; and the 5th Corps and the Cavalry Divisions engaged had to fight hard to maintain their positions. On the following day, however, the line was consolidated, joining the right of the French at the same place as before, and passing through Vichte (which was strongly fortified) in a southerly direction on to Hoorde, where the Cavalry have since strongly occupied the chateau, and pushed our line further east.

#### ADVANCE AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

V. In pursuance of a promise which I made to the French Commander-in-Chief to support an attack which his troops were making on the 9th May between the right of my line and Arras, I directed Sir Douglas Haig to carry out on that date an attack on the German trenches in the neighbourhood of Rougemont (north-west of Fromelles) by the 4th Corps, and between Neuve Chapelle and Ginchy, by the 1st and Indian Corps.

The bombardment of the enemy's positions commenced at 5 a.m. Half-an-hour later the 8th Division of the 4th Corps captured the first line of German trenches about Rougemont, and some detachments seized a few localities beyond this line. It was soon found, however, that the position was much stronger than had been anticipated, and that a more extensive artillery preparation was necessary to crush the resistance offered by his numerous fortified posts.

Throughout the 9th and 10th repeated efforts were made to make further progress. Not only was this found to be impossible, but the violence of the enemy's machine-gun fire from his posts on the flanks rendered the captured trenches so difficult to hold that all the units of the 4th Corps had to retire to their original position by the morning of the 10th.

The 1st and Indian Divisions south of Neuve Chapelle met with no greater success, and on the evening of the 10th I sanctioned Sir Douglas Haig's proposal to concentrate all our available resources on the southern point of attack.

The 7th Division was moved round from the 4th Corps area to support this attack, and I directed the General Officer Commanding the First Army to delay it long enough to ensure a powerful and deliberate artillery preparation.

The operations of the 9th and 10th formed part of a general plan of attack which the Allies were conjointly conducting on a line extending from the north of Arras to the south of Amiens; and, although immediate progress was not made during this time by the British forces, their attack assisted in securing the brilliant successes attained by the French forces on their right, not only by holding the enemy in their front, but by drawing off a part of the German reinforcements which were coming up to support their forces east of Arras.

It was decided that the attack should be resumed on the night of the 12th instant, but the weather continued very dull and misty, interfering much with artillery observation. Orders were finally issued, therefore, for the action to commence on the night of the 15th instant.

#### DAYS OF CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

On the 15th May I moved the Canadian Division into the 1st Corps area and placed them at the disposal of Sir Douglas Haig.

The infantry of the Indian Corps and the 2nd Division of the 1st Corps advanced to the attack of the enemy's trenches which extended from Richbourg L'Avoue in a south-westerly direction.

Before daybreak the 2nd Division had succeeded in capturing two lines of the enemy's trenches, but the Indian Corps were unable to make any progress owing to the strength of the enemy's defences in the neighbourhood of Richbourg L'Avoue.

At daybreak the 7th Division, on the right of the 2nd, advanced to the attack, and by 7 a.m. had entrenched themselves on a line running nearly North and South, half-way between their original trenches and Le Quique Rue, having cleared and captured several lines of the enemy's trenches, including a number of fortified posts.

As it was found impossible for the Indian Corps to make any progress in face of the enemy's defences Sir Douglas Haig directed the attack to be suspended at this point and ordered the Indian Corps to form a defensive battle.

The remainder of the day was spent in securing and consolidating positions which had been won, and in preparing to unite the inner flanks of the 7th and 8th Divisions, which were separated by trenches and posts strongly held by the enemy.

Various attempts which were made throughout the day to secure this object had not succeeded at nightfall in driving the enemy back.

The German communications leading to the rear of their positions were systematically shelled throughout the night.

About two hundred prisoners were captured on the 18th instant.

Fighting was resumed at daybreak, and by 11 o'clock the 7th Division had made a considerable advance, capturing several more of the enemy's trenches.

The task allotted to this Division was to push on in the direction of Rue d'Ouvren, Chiereux St. Roch, and Canteleux.

The 2nd Division was directed to push on when the situation permitted towards the Rue de Marnis and Violaines.

The Indian Division was ordered to extend its front far enough to enable it to keep touch with the left of the 2nd Division when they advanced.

On this day I gave orders for the 51st (Highland) Division to move into the neighbourhood of Estaires to be ready to support the operations of the First Army.

At about noon the enemy was driven out of the trenches and posts which he occupied between the two Divisions, the inner flanks of which were thus enabled to join hands.

By nightfall the 2nd and 7th Divisions had made good progress, the area of captured ground being considerably extended to the right by the successful operations of the latter.

The state of the weather on the morning of the 18th much hindered an effective artillery bombardment, and further attacks had, consequently, to be postponed.

#### CAPTURE OF GUNS AND TRENCHES.

Infantry attacks were made throughout the line in the course of the afternoon and evening; but although not very much progress was made, the line was advanced to the La Quique Rue-Bethune Road before nightfall.

On the 19th May the 7th and 2nd Divisions were drawn out of the line to rest. The 7th Division was relieved by the Canadian Division and the 2nd Division by the 51st (Highland) Division.

Sir Douglas Haig placed the Canadian and 51st Divisions, together with the artillery of the 2nd and 7th Divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-General Alderson, whom he directed to conduct the operations which had hitherto been carried on by the General Officer Commanding First Corps; and he directed the 7th Division to remain in Army Reserve.

During the night of the 19th-20th a small post of the enemy in front of La Quique Rue was captured.

During the night of the 20th-21st the Canadian Division brilliantly carried out the excellent progress made by the 7th Division by seizing several of the enemy's trenches and pushing forward their whole line several hundred yards. A number of prisoners and some machine guns were captured.

On the 22nd instant the 51st (Highland) Division was attached to the Indian Corps, and the General Officer Commanding the Indian Corps took charge of the operations at La Quique Rue. Lieutenant-General Alderson with the Canadians conducting the operations to the north of that place.

On this day the Canadian Division extended their line slightly to the right and repulsed three very severe hostile counter-attacks.

On the 24th and 25th May the 47th Division (2nd London Territorial) succeeded in taking some more of the enemy's trenches and making good the ground gained to the east and north.

I had now reason to consider that the battle which was commenced by the First Army on the 8th May and renewed on the 16th, having attained for the moment the immediate object I had in view, should not be further actively prosecuted with a further order by Sir Douglas Haig to curtail his artillery attack and to strengthen and consolidate the ground he had won.

#### LONGER BRITISH LINE.

In the battle of Festubert above described the enemy was driven from a position which was strongly entrenched and fortified, and ground was won on a front of four miles to an average depth of 600 yards.

The enemy is known to have suffered very heavy losses, and in the course of the battle 785 prisoners and 10 machine guns were captured. A number of machine guns were also destroyed by our fire.

During the period under report the Army under my command has taken two trenches occupied by some other French Division.

I am much indebted to General D'Urban, commanding the 10th French Army, for the valuable and efficient support received throughout the battle of Festubert from three groups of French "75" guns.

In spite of very unfavourable weather conditions, rendering observation most difficult, our own artillery did excellent work throughout the battle.

VI. During the important operations described above, which were carried on by the First and Second Armies, the 3rd Corps was particularly active in making demonstrations with a view to holding the enemy in its front and preventing reinforcements reaching the threatened area.

As an instance of the successful attempts to deceive the enemy in this respect it may be mentioned that on the afternoon of the 24th instant a bombardment of about an hour was carried out by the 6th Division with the object of distracting attention from the Ypres salient.

Considerable damage was done to the enemy's parapets and wire, and that the desired impression was produced on the enemy is evident from the German wireless news on that day, which stated "West of Lille the English attempts to attack were nipped in the bud."

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the enterprise displayed by the troops of the 3rd Corps in conducting night reconnoissances, and to the courage and resource shown by officers and other patrols in the conduct of these night operations.

Throughout the period under report this display of activity has been very marked all along the 3rd Corps front, and much valuable information and intelligence have been collected.

#### WORK OF THE MEDICAL CORPS.

VII. I have much pleasure in again expressing my warm appreciation of the admirable manner in which all branches of the Medical Services now in the field, under the direction of Surgeon-General Sir Arthur Slaggett, have met and dealt with the many difficult situations resulting from the operations during the last two months.

The medical units at the front were frequently exposed to the enemy's fire, and many casualties occurred amongst the officers of the regimental Medical Services. At all times the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and nurses carried out their duties with fear, loyalty and great devotion to the welfare of the sick and wounded.

The evacuation of casualties from the front to the Base and to England was expeditiously accomplished by the Administrative Medical Staffs at the front and on the Lines of Communication. All ranks employed in units of evacuation and in Base Hospitals have shown the highest skill and untiring zeal and energy in alleviating the condition of those who passed through their hands.

The whole organization of the Medical Services reflects the highest credit on all concerned.

VIII. I have once more to call your Lordship's attention to the part taken by the Royal Flying Corps in the general progress of the campaign, and I wish particularly to mention the invaluable assistance they rendered in the operations described in this report, under the able direction of Major-General Sir David Henderson.

The Royal Flying Corps is becoming more and more an indispensable factor in combined operations. In cooperation with the artillery, in particular, there has been continuous improvement both in the methods and in the technical material employed. The ingenuity and technical skill displayed by the officers of the Royal Flying Corps, in effecting this improvement, have been most marked.

#### 60 COMBATS IN THE AIR.

Since my last dispatch there has been a considerable increase both in the number and in the activity of German aeroplanes in our front. During this period there have been more than sixty combats in the air, in which not one British aeroplane has been lost. As these fights take place almost invariably over or behind the German lines, only one hostile aeroplane has been brought down in our territory. Five more, however, have been definitely wrecked behind their own lines, and many have been chased down and forced to land in most unsuitable ground.

In spite of the opposition of hostile aircraft, and the great number of anti-aircraft guns employed by the enemy, our reconnaissance has been carried out with regularity and accuracy.

I desire to bring to your Lordship's notice the assistance given by the French Military Authorities, and in particular by General Hirschauer, Director of the French Aviation Service, and his assistants, Colonel Bortolone and Colonel Stammer, in the supply of aeroplanes and material, without which the efficiency of the Royal Flying Corps would have been seriously impaired.

IX. In this dispatch I wish again to remark upon the exceptionally good work done throughout this campaign by the Army Services Corps, and by the Army Ordnance Department, not only in the field, but also on the Lines of Communication and at the Base ports.

To foresee and meet the requirements in the matter of Ammunition, Stores, Equipment, Supplies and Transport has entailed on the part of the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of these Services a sustained effort which has never been relaxed since the beginning of the war, and which has been rewarded by the most conspicuous success.

The close co-operation of the Railway Transport Department, whose excellent work, in combination with the French Railway Staff, has ensured the regularity of the maintenance services, has greatly contributed to this success.

The degree of efficiency to which these Services have been brought was well demonstrated in the course of the Second Battle of Ypres. The roads between Poperinghe and Ypres, over which transport, supply, and ammunition columns had to pass, were continually searched by hostile heavy artillery during the day and night, whilst the passage of the canal through the town of Ypres, and along the roads east of that town, could only be effected under most difficult and dangerous conditions as regards hostile shell fire. Yet, throughout the whole five or six weeks during which these conditions prevailed, the work was carried on with perfect order and efficiency.

#### NEW ARMY DIVISIONS

##### ARRIVE.

X. Since the date of my last report some Divisions of the "New" Army have arrived in this country.

I made a close inspection of one Division, formed up on parade, and have at various times seen several units belonging to others.

These Divisions have as yet had very little experience in actual fighting; judging from all I have seen, I am of opinion that they ought to prove a valuable addition to any fighting force.

As regards the infantry, their physique is excellent, whilst their bearing and appearance on parade reflects great credit on the officers and staffs responsible for their training. The units appear to be thoroughly well-offered and equipped. The equipment is in good order and efficient.

Several units of artillery have been tested in the firing line behind the trenches, and I hear very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good, and they are quite fit to take their place in the line.

The Pioneer Battalions have created a very favourable impression, the officers being keen and ingenious and the men of good physique and good diggers. The equipment is suitable. The training in field works has been good, but, generally speaking, they require the assistance of Regular Royal Engineers as regards laying out of important works. Man for man in digging, the battalions should do practically the same amount of work as an equivalent number of sappers, and in rivetting, engineering, etc., a great deal more than the ordinary infantry battalions.

XI. During the months of April and May several divisions of the Territorial Force joined the Army under my command.

Experience has shown that these troops have now reached a standard of efficiency which enables them to be usefully employed in complete divisional units.

Several divisions have been so employed; some in the trenches, others in the various offensive and defensive operations reported in this despatch.

In whatever kind of work these units have been engaged, they have all borne an active and distinguished part, and have proved themselves thoroughly reliable and efficient.

The opinion I have expressed in former despatches as to the use and value of the Territorial Force has been fully justified by recent events.

##### MR. ASQUITH'S VISIT.

XII. The Prime Minister was kind enough to accept an invitation from me to visit the Army in France, and arrived at my Headquarters on the 30th May.

Mr. Asquith made an exhaustive tour of the front, the hospitals, and all the administrative arrangements made by Corps Commanders, for the health and comfort of men behind the trenches.

It was a great encouragement to all ranks to see the Prime Minister amongst them; and the eloquent words which on several occasions he addressed to the troops had a most powerful and beneficial effect.

As I was desirous that the French Commander-in-Chief should see something of the British troops, I asked General Joffre to be kind enough to inspect a division on parade.

The General accepted my invitation, and on the 27th May he inspected the 7th Division, under the command of Major-General H. de la P. Gough, C.B., which was resting behind the trenches.

General Joffre subsequently expressed to me in a letter the pleasure it gave him to see the British troops, and his appreciation of their appearance on parade. He requested me to make this known to all ranks.

The Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Right Reverend Dr. Wallace Williamson, Dean of the Order of the Thistle, visited the Army in France between the 7th and 17th May, and made a tour of the Scottish regiments with excellent results.

XIII. In spite of the constant strain put upon them by the arduous nature of the fighting which they are called upon to carry out daily and almost hourly, the spirit which animates all ranks of the Army in France remains high and confident.

They meet every demand upon them with the utmost cheerfulness.

This splendid spirit is particularly manifested by the men in hospital, even amongst those who are mortally wounded.

The invariable question which comes from lips hardly able to utter a word is, "How are things going on at the front?"

XIV. In conclusion, I desire to bring to Your Lordship's special notice the valuable services rendered by General Sir Douglas Haig in his successful handling of the troops of the First Army throughout the Battle of Festubert, and Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Plumer for his fine defence of Ypres throughout the arduous and difficult operations during the latter part of April and the month of May.

I have the honour to be, Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

J. D. P. French.

Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief.

The British Army in France.



# LONG DISPATCH FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH. — SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES. — POISON GAS ATTACKS. — GAINS ON FESTOBERT FRONT. — THE "NEW ARMY."

A long dispatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French dealing with the operations of the British Army in France and Flanders up to May 25 was published on Sunday (July 14) as a supplement to the "London Gazette." It deals with the fierce and prolonged fighting round Ypres, and shows that it was only the widespread employment of gas coupled with the use of overwhelming masses of heavy and field artillery, that enabled the Germans to gain such ground as they did, and to effect, among other things, the capture of Hill 60.

Important gains made in the Battle of Festubert are chronicled, and in recording the arrival of some divisions of the "New" Armies in France, the Field-Marshal pays a tribute to their artillery units as fit to take their places in the line.

"The Times."

The dispatch is as follows:—  
From the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, The British Army in France.  
To the Secretary of State for War,  
War Office, London, S.W.

General Headquarters,  
15th June, 1915.

My Dear,—  
I have the honour to report that since the date of my last dispatch (5th April, 1915) the Army in France under my command has been heavily engaged opposite both flanks of the line held by the British Forces.

I. In the North the town and district of Ypres have now more in this campaign been successfully defended against vigorous and sustained attacks made by large forces of the enemy, and supported by a mass of heavy and field artillery, which, not only in number, but also in weight and calibre, is superior to any concentration of guns which has previously assailed that part of the line.

In the South a vigorous offensive has again been taken by troops of the First Army in the course of which a large area of entrenched and fortified ground has been captured from the enemy, whilst valuable support has been afforded to the attack which our Allies have carried on with such marked success against the enemy's positions to the east of Arras and Lens.

II. I much regret that during the period under report the fighting has been characterized on the enemy's side by a cynical and barbarous disregard of the well-known usages of civilized war and a flagrant defiance of the Hague Convention.

All the scientific resources of Germany have apparently been brought into play to produce a gas so virulent and poisonous as to render any human being brought into contact with it first paralysed and then meets with a lingering and agonizing death.

The enemy has invariably preceded, prepared, and supported his attacks by a discharge in stupendous volumes of these poisonous gas flames whenever the wind was favourable.

Such weather conditions have only prevailed to any extent in the neighbourhood of Ypres, and there can be no doubt that the effect of these poisonous fumes materially influenced the operations in that theatre, until experience suggested effective counter measures, which have since been so perfected as to render them innocuous.

The brain power and thought which has evidently been at work before this unworthy method of making war reached the pitch of efficiency which has been demonstrated in its practice shows that the Germans must have harboured these designs for a long time.

As a soldier I cannot help expressing the deep regret and some surprise that an Army which hitherto has claimed to be the chief exponent of the civility of war should have stooped to employ such devices against brave and gallant foes.

## THE STORMING OF HILL 60.

III. On the night of Saturday, April 17th, a commanding hill which afforded the enemy excellent artillery observation towards the West and North-West was successfully mined and captured.

This hill, known as Hill 60, lies opposite the northern extremity of the line held by the 2nd Corps.

The operation was planned and the mining commenced by Major-General Bullfinch before the ground was handed over to the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ferguson, under whose supervision the operation was carried out.

The mines were successfully fired at 7 p.m. on the 17th, and immediately afterwards the hill was attacked and gained, without difficulty, by the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers. The attack was well supported by the Divisional Artillery, assisted by French and Belgian batteries.

During the night several of the enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss, and fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place, but on the early morning of the 18th the enemy succeeded in forcing back the troops holding the right of the hill to the reverse slope, where, however, they hung on throughout the day.

On the evening of the 18th these two battalions were relieved by the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who again stormed the hill and covered heavy artillery fire, and the enemy was driven off at the point of the bayonet.

In this operation 53 prisoners were captured, including four officers.

On the 20th, and following days many unsuccessful attacks by the enemy were made on Hill 60, which was continuously shelled by heavy artillery.

On May 1st another attempt to recapture Hill 60 was supported by great volumes of asphyxiating gas, which caused nearly all the men along a front of about 400 yards to be immediately struck down by its fumes.

The splendid courage with which the leaders rallied their men and subdued the natural tendency to panic (which is inevitable on such occasions), combined with the prompt intervention of supports, once more drove the enemy back.

A second and more severe "gas" attack, under much more favourable weather conditions, enabled the enemy to recapture this position on May 5th.

The enemy once his success in this last attack entirely to the use of asphyxiating gas. It was only a few days later that the means which have since proved as effective, of counter-acting this method of making war were put into practice. Had it been otherwise, the enemy's attack on May 5th would most certainly have shared the fate of all the many previous attempts he had made.

## FIRST USE OF GERMAN GAS.

IV. It was at the commencement of the Second Battle of Ypres on the evening of the 22nd April, referred to in paragraph I of this report, that the enemy first made use of asphyxiating gas.

Some days previously I had complied with General Joffre's request to take over the trenches occupied by the French, and on the evening of the 22nd the troops holding the lines east of Ypres were posted as follows:—

From Steenstraete to the east of Langemark, as far as the Poelcapelle Road, a French Division.

Thence, in a south-easterly direction towards the Passchendaele-Becelaere Road, the Canadian Division.

Thence a Division took up the line in a southerly direction east of Zonnebeke to a point west of Becelaere, whence another Division continued the line south-east to the northern limit of the Corps on its right.

Of the 5th Corps there were four battalions in Divisional Reserve about Ypres: the Canadian Division had one battalion in Divisional Reserve, and the 1st Canadian Brigade in Army Reserve. An Infantry Brigade, which had just been withdrawn after suffering heavy losses on Hill 60, was resting about Vlamertinghe.

Following a heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked the French Division at about 5 p.m., using asphyxiating gas for the first time. Aircraft reported that at about 5 p.m. thick yellow smoke had been seen issuing from the German trenches between Langemark and Becelaere. The French reported that two simultaneous attacks had been made east of the Ypres-Staden Railway, in which these asphyxiating gases had been employed.

What follows is almost a verbatim description. The effect of these poisonous gases was so virulent as to render the whole of the line held by the French Division mentioned above practically incapable of any action at all. It was at first impossible for anyone to realize what had actually happened. The smoke and fumes hid everything from sight, and hundreds of men were thrown into a comatose or dying condition, and within an hour the whole position had to be abandoned, together with about 50 guns.

I wish particularly to repudiate any idea of attaching the least blame to the French Division for this unfortunate incident.

After all the examples our gallant Allies have shown of dogged and tenacious courage in the many trying situations in which they have been placed throughout the course of this campaign, it is quite superfluous for me to dwell on this aspect of the incident, and I would only express my firm conviction that, if any troops in the world had been able to hold their trenches in the face of such a treacherous and altogether unexpected onslaught, the French Division would have stood firm.

## TENACITY OF THE CANADIANS.

The left flank of the Canadian Division was thus left dangerously exposed to serious attack in flank, and there appeared to be a prospect of their being overwhelmed and of a successful attempt by the Germans to cut off the British troops occupying the salient to the East.

In spite of the danger to which they were exposed the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage; and it is not too much to say that the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended with the most serious consequences.

They were supported with great promptitude by the reserves of the Divisions holding the salient and by a Brigade which had been resting in billets.

Throughout the night the enemy's attacks were repulsed, effective counter-attacks were delivered, and at length touch was gained with the French right, and a new line was formed.

The 2nd London Heavy Battery, which had been attached to the Canadian Division, was posted behind the right of the French Division, and, being involved in their retreat, fell into the enemy's hands. It was recaptured by the Canadians in their counter-attack, but the guns could not be withdrawn before the Canadians were again driven back.

During the night I directed the Cavalry Corps and the Northumbrian Division, which was then in general reserve, to move to the west of Ypres, and placed these troops at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Second Army. I also directed other reserve troops from the 3rd Corps and the First Army to be held in readiness to meet eventualities.

In the confusion of the gas and smoke the Germans succeeded in capturing the bridge at Steenstraete and some works south of Lierne, all of which were in occupation by the French.

The enemy having thus established himself to the west of the Ypres Canal, I was somewhat apprehensive of his succeeding in driving a wedge between the French and Belgian troops at this point. I directed, therefore, that some of the reinforcements sent north should be used to support and assist General Putz, should he find difficulty in preventing any further advance of the Germans west of the canal.

At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd the connection was finally restored between the left of the Canadian Division and the French right, about eight hundred yards east of the canal; but as this entailed the maintenance by the British troops of a much longer line than that which they had held before the attack commenced on the previous night, there were no reserves available for counter-attack until reinforcements, which were ordered up from the Second Army, were able to deploy to the east of Ypres.

## EFFECT OF LOSS OF GUNS.

Early on the morning of the 23rd I went to see General Foch, and from him I received a detailed account of what had happened, as reported by General Putz. General Foch informed me that it was his intention to make good the original line and regain the trenches which the French Division had lost. He expressed the desire that I should maintain my present line, assuring me that the original position would be re-established in a few days. General Foch further informed me that he had ordered up large French reinforcements, which were now on their way, and that troops from the North had already arrived to reinforce General Putz.

I fully concurred in the wisdom of the General's wish to re-establish our old line, and agreed to cooperate in the way he desired, stipulating, however, that if the position was not re-established within a limited time I could not allow the British troops to remain in so exposed a situation as that which the action of the previous twenty-four hours had compelled them to occupy.

During the whole of the 23rd the enemy's artillery was very active, and his attacks all along the front were supported by some heavy guns which had been brought down from the coast in the neighbourhood of Ostend.

The loss of the guns on the night of the 22nd prevented this fire from being kept down and much aggravated the situation. Our positions, however, were well maintained by the vigorous counter-attacks made by the 5th Corps.

During the day I directed two Brigades of the 3rd Corps, and the Labour Division of the Indian Corps, to be moved up to the Ypres area and placed at the disposal of the Second Army.

In the course of these two or three days many circumstances combined to render the situation east of the Ypres Canal very critical and most difficult to deal with.

The confusion caused by the sudden retirement of the French Division, and the necessity for closing up the gap and checking the enemy's advance at all costs, led to a mixing up of units and a sudden shifting of the areas of command, which was quite unavoidable. Fresh units, as they came up from the South, had to be pushed into the firing line in an area swept by artillery fire which, owing to the capture of the French guns, we were unable to keep down.

All this led to very heavy casualties; and I wish to place on record the deep admiration which I feel for the resource and presence of mind evinced by the leaders actually on the spot.

The parts taken by Major-General Snow and Brigadier-General Hall were reported to me as being particularly marked in this respect.

An instance of this occurred on the afternoon of the 24th when the enemy succeeded in breaking through the line at St. Julien.

Brigadier-General Hall, acting under the orders of Lieutenant-General Alderson, organized a powerful counter-attack with his own Brigade and some of the nearest available units. He was called upon to control with only his Brigade staff, parts of battalions from six separate divisions which were quite new to the ground. Although the attack did not succeed in retaking St. Julien, it effectively checked the enemy's further advance.

It was only on the morning of the 25th that the enemy were able to force back the left of the Canadian Division from the point where it had originally joined the French line.

## HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

During the night, and the early morning of the 25th, the enemy directed a heavy attack against the Division at Broodseinde cross-roads which was supported by a powerful shell fire, but he failed to make any progress.

During the whole of this time the town of Ypres and all the roads to the East and West were uninterruptedly subjected to a violent artillery fire, but in spite of this the supply of both food and ammunition was maintained throughout with order and efficiency.

During the afternoon of the 25th many German prisoners were taken, including some officers. The hand-to-hand fighting was very severe, and the enemy suffered heavy loss.

During the 26th the Labour Division and a Cavalry Division were pushed up into the fighting line, the former on the right of the French, the latter in support of the 5th Corps.

In the afternoon the Labour Division, in conjunction with the French right, succeeded in pushing the enemy back some little distance toward the North; but their further advance was stopped owing to the continual employment by the enemy of asphyxiating gas.

On the right of the Labour Division the Northumbrian Infantry Brigade advanced against St. Julien and actually succeeded in entering, and for a time occupying, the southern portion of this village. They were, however, eventually driven back, largely owing to gas, and finally occupied a line a short way to the South. This attack was most successfully led by Brigadier-General Biddell, who, I regret to say, was killed during the progress of the operation.

Although no attack was made on the south-eastern side of the salient, the troops operating to the east of Ypres were subjected to heavy artillery fire from this direction which took some of the battalions, which were advancing North to the attack, in reverse.

Some gallant attempts made by the Labour Division on the 27th, in conjunction with the French, pushed the enemy further North; but they were partially frustrated by the constant fumes of gas to which they were exposed. In spite of this, however, a certain amount of ground was gained.

The French had succeeded in retaking Lierne, and had made some progress at Steenstraete and Het Sas; but by the evening of the 28th no further progress had been made toward the recapture of the original line.

## WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH LINE.

I sent instructions, therefore, to Sir Herbert Plumer, who was now in charge of the operation, to take preliminary measures for the retirement to the new line which had been fixed upon.

On the morning of the 29th I had another interview with General Foch, who informed me that strong reinforcements were hourly arriving to support General Putz, and urged me to postpone issuing orders for my retirement until the result of his attack, which was timed to commence at daybreak on the 30th, should be known. To this I agreed, and instructed Sir Herbert Plumer accordingly.

No substantial advance having been made by the French, I issued orders to Sir Herbert Plumer at one o'clock on May 31st to commence his withdrawal to the new line.

The retirement was commenced the following night, and the new line was occupied on the morning of May 31st.

I am of opinion that this retirement, carried out deliberately with scarcely any loss, and in the face of an enemy in position, reflects the greatest possible credit on Sir Herbert Plumer and those who so efficiently carried out his orders.

The successful conduct of this operation was the more remarkable from the fact that on the evening of May 2nd, when it was only half completed, the enemy made a heavy attack, with the usual gas accompaniment, on St. Julien and the line to the west of it.

An attack on a line to the east of Fortin was made at the same time under similar conditions.

In both cases our troops were at first driven from their trenches by gas fumes, but on the arrival of the supporting battalions and two brigades of a Cavalry Division, which were sent up in support from about Pottijze, all the lost trenches were regained at night.

On the 3rd May, while the retirement was still going on, another violent attack was directed on the northern face of the salient. This was also driven back with heavy loss to the enemy.

Further attempts of the enemy during the night of the 3rd to advance from the woods west of St. Julien were frustrated entirely by the fire of our artillery.

During the whole of the 4th the enemy heavily shelled the trenches we had occupied, quite unaware that they were no longer occupied. So soon as the retirement was discovered the Germans commenced to stretch opposite our new line and to advance their guns to new positions. Our artillery resisted by a powerful fire, and caused him considerable loss in carrying out these operations.

Up to the morning of the 5th the enemy made attacks at short intervals, covered by gas on all parts of the line to the east of Ypres, but was everywhere driven back with heavy loss.

Throughout the whole period since the first break of the line on the night of April 22nd all the troops in this area have been constantly subjected to violent artillery bombardment from a large mass of guns with an unlimited supply of ammunition. It proved impossible whilst under so vastly superior fire of artillery to dig efficient trenches, or to properly reorganize the line, after the confusion and demoralization caused by the first great gas surprise and the subsequent almost daily gas attacks. Nor was it until after this date (May 8th) that effective preventives had been devised and provided. In these circumstances a violent bombardment of nearly the whole of the 5th Corps front broke out at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 8th, which gradually concentrated on the front of the Division between north and south of Frezenberg. This fire completely obliterated the trenches and caused enormous losses.

## BRITISH LINE BROKEN.

The artillery bombardment was shortly followed by a heavy infantry attack, before which our line had to give way.

I relate what happened in Sir Herbert Plumer's own words:—

"The night of one Brigade was broken about 10.15 a.m.; then the centre, and then part of the left of the Brigade in the next sequence to the word. The Prisoners' Parities' Canadian Light Infantry, however, although suffering very heavily, stuck to their fire or support trenches throughout the day. At this time two battalions were moved to General Headquarters 2nd line outside the Menin road to support and cover the left of the Division."

"At 12.25 p.m. the centre of a Brigade further to the Menin broke its right battalion, however, in the St. Julien, which had been ordered to cover a gap still held on and were apparently overwhelmed. Meanwhile, three more battalions had been moved up to reinforce, two other battalions were moved up in support to General Headquarters line, and an Infantry Brigade came up to the grounds of Vlamertinghe Church in Corps Reserve."

"At 11.30 a.m. a small party of Germans attempted to advance against the left of the British line, but were destroyed by the 2nd Essex Regiment."

A counter attack was launched at 3.30 p.m. by the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The counter attack reached Frezenberg, but was eventually driven back and held up on a line running about north and south through Verlorenhoek, despite repeated efforts to advance. The 12th London Regiment, on the left succeeded at great cost in reaching the original trench line, and did considerable execution with their machine gun."

The 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the 1st Lancashire Regiment attacked in a north-easterly direction towards Wiche, and connected the old trench line with the ground gained by the counter-attack, the line being consolidated during the night."

"During the night orders were received that two Cavalry Divisions would be moved up and placed at the disposal of the 5th Corps, and a Territorial Division would be moved up to be used if required."

"On the 9th the Germans again repeated their bombardment. Very heavy shell fire was concentrated for two hours on the trenches of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment and 2nd Cameron Highlanders, followed by an infantry attack which was successfully repulsed. The Germans again bombarded the salient, and a further attack in the afternoon succeeded in occupying 150 yards of trench. The Gloucestershire counter-attack, but suffered heavily, and the attack failed. The salient being very exposed to shell fire from both flanks, as well as in front, it was deemed advisable not to attempt to retake the trench at night, and a trench-mine was therefore dug across it."

"At 3 p.m. the enemy started to shell the whole front of the centre Division, and it was reported that the right Brigade of this Division was being heavily punished, but continued to maintain its line."

"The trenches of the Brigades on the left centre were also heavily shelled during the day, and attacked by infantry. Both attacks were repulsed."

## SUPERIORITY OF GERMAN ARTILLERY.

"On the 10th instant the trenches on either side of the Menin-Ypres Road were shelled very severely all the morning. The 2nd Cameron Highlanders, 9th Royal Scots, and the 3rd and 4th King's Royal Rifle, however, repulsed an attack made, under cover of gas, with heavy loss. Finally, when the trenches had been practically destroyed and a large number of the garrison killed, the 3rd King's Royal Rifle and 4th Rifle Brigade fell back to the trenches immediately west of Bellewaerde Wood. So heavy had been the shell fire that the proposal to join up the line with a switch through the wood had to be abandoned, the trees broken by the shells forming an impassable entanglement."

"After a comparatively quiet night and morning (10th-11th) the hostile artillery fire was concentrated on the trenches of the 2nd Cameron Highlanders and 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at a slightly more northern point than on the previous day. The Germans attacked in force and gained a footing in part of the trenches, but were promptly ejected by a supporting company of the 9th Royal Scots. After a second short artillery bombardment the Germans again attacked about 4.15 p.m., but were again repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire. A third bombardment followed, and this time the Germans succeeded in gaining a trench, or rather what was left of it—a local counter-attack failing. However, during the night the enemy was again driven out. The trench by this time being practically non-existent, the garrison found it untenable, under the very heavy shell fire the enemy brought to bear upon it, and the trench was evacuated. Twice more did the German snipers creep back into it, and twice more they were ejected. Finally, a retrenchment was made, cutting off the salient which had been contested throughout the day. It was won owing solely to the superior weight and number of the enemy's guns, but both our infantry and our artillery took a very heavy toll of the enemy, and the ground lost has proved of little use to the enemy."

"On the remainder of the front the day passed comparatively quiet, though most parts of the line underwent intermittent shelling by guns of various calibres."

"With the assistance of the Royal Flying Corps the 31st Heavy Battery scored a direct hit on a German gun, and the North Midland Heavy Battery got on to some German howitzers with great success."

"With the exception of another very heavy burst of shell fire against the right Division early in the morning, the 12th passed uneventfully."

"On the night of the 12th-13th the line was re-organized, the centre Division retiring into Army Reserve to rest, and their places being taken in the trenches by the two Cavalry Divisions; the Artillery and Engineers of the centre Division forming with them what was known as the 'Cavalry Force' under the command of General De Lisle."

## THE HEAVIEST BOMBARDMENT.

"On the 13th the various reliefs having been completed without incident, the heaviest bombardment yet experienced broke out at 4.30 a.m. and continued with little intermission."



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE WAR.

**BULGARIA DECIDES DEFINITELY TO JOIN THE ALLIES.**

**GERMANY'S NAVAL ATTACK "RECKLESS AND ILL-PLANNED."**

**RETURN OF WOUNDED PRISONERS FROM GERMANY.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**BULGARIA ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES. READY TO MAKE SACRIFICES.**

London, Aug. 25, 1.15 p.m.  
A telegram from Nish states that the Skupstina, by an overwhelming majority, have adopted a resolution declaring their determination to continue side by side with the Allies in the struggle for the liberation and union of the Serbo-Croatian-Slavone people, even at a price that calls for sacrifices which are indispensable for safeguarding the country's vital interests. The Skupstina, having approved the Government's policy, adjourned till October 4.

A Havas Agency telegram, dated August 24, states: The Skupstina has approved the policy of the Government and is willing to agree to the necessary sacrifices to realize Serbo-Croatian-Slavone unity with the concurrence of the Allies.

**GERMANY'S RECKLESS AND ILL-PLANNED NAVAL ATTACK.**

London, August 26.  
Naval experts ridicule the German denial of losses in the Gulf of Riga, and say the Russian accounts show the attack to have been reckless and ill-planned. The German version, pretending that it was merely a blockade, is simply insane. The German disaster is an excellent lesson to the people who talk about an invasion of Britain.

**SURVIVORS OF THE GALLANT "SIVOUTCH."**

London, August 26.  
The five sole survivors of the "Sivoutch" have arrived at Reval, says a Petrograd telegram, and narrate that the vessel fought a German cruiser and two torpedo-boats for an hour and a half, and her last shell sank an enemy torpedo-boat.

**WOUNDED PRISONERS FROM GERMANY. ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES AT TILBURY.**

London, August 26.  
There were enthusiastic scenes at Tilbury on the occasion of the arrival of 250 wounded prisoners from Germany. The men, despite their wounds, were most cheerful, and were surprised to find everything as usual as the Germans had told them London had been burned by Zeppelins.

One of the returned prisoners, who was interviewed, said: "The Germans did not understand why we were always merry and bright, and mainly stopped our games, but then we sang."

**A STRIKING INCIDENT.**

London, August 26.  
A Copenhagen telegram says that a striking incident occurred on the occasion of the departure home of the ship taking the bodies of the crew of the E 13. A young Danish officer on the quay advanced to the British commander saying: "What an awful sorrow this must be!" The commander, smiling sadly, replied: "No, Sir, we rather envy them."

**MORE GERMAN BOMBAST.**

London, August 26.  
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that German newspapers publish a beautiful statement by the Crown Prince, saying: "As a volcano with its untamable force shakes and quivers, so we wait with unbroken vigour for the day when the Kaiser once more orders us from the trenches and the underground ways into the battle which we all desire. May that day come soon!"

**BRAVERY OF THE E13 CREW.**

London, Aug. 26.  
A Danish fisherman, says a telegram from Copenhagen, relates a stirring story of the last moments of the E13. He passed the submarine in the morning and offered to bring the crew ashore but they politely declined. Later he saw the German torpedo boat destroyer approach.

The British had launched their boats, but the men in them returned quietly, resumed their places on the deck, and began coolly playing cards and other games. In the meantime the German destroyers drew closer, and nobody took the slightest notice. Then he saw a torpedo-fred, and the crew of the submarine, in response to a sharp word of command, formed into line on deck and folded their arms, facing the enemy as immovable as statues. "They were brave men these English," he added.

The survivors of the E13 attended a most impressive funeral service for their comrades, and the bluejackets were moved to tears. The congregation was distinguished, and was most representative of Danish navy men, who carried the coffin from the chapel to the funeral ship *Vidar*, which amid funeral salutes, and the barchanded crowds on the shore, and escorted by Danish destroyers, left the harbour. The band played the British National Anthem, and the Marines saluted. A representative of Denmark was aboard.

**VOLUNTARY OR COMPULSORY SERVICE?**

London Newspaper Controversy.

London, August 26.  
The newspapers are fiercely debating the question of voluntary or compulsory military service. Lord Northcliffe's papers are taking the lead in the agitation against the present voluntary system, which is vigorously defended by the Liberal organs.

The dispute is not waged on party lines, for the *Daily Telegraph* is opposing the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*, and a leading article which it published saying that the country must trust the Government caused much jubilation in Liberal circles.

**GERMANY AND THE SPANISH FLAG.**

London, August 26.  
Spainards, says a telegram from Madrid, are dissatisfied with Germany's offer of money for the sinking of the *Frederico*, and say that Germany must promise to respect the Spanish flag in all seas.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICA AND GERMANY.

## THE ABJECT PLEA FALLS FLAT.

London, August 26.  
A telegram from New York states that Count Bernstorff's apology has fallen quite flat. The Press describes it as vague and incomplete, and demands a definite answer, not equivocation, as Germany's word cannot be accepted.

**SIR E. GREY REPLIES TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.**

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, to-night issued a smashing reply to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, which shows that Germany is alone responsible for the war. He says that the German Chancellor's speech means that Germany is to be supreme in freedom, and the other nations must have what Germany wishes out to them. Germany alone would be free to break international treaties, to crush and refuse all mediation, to wage war, and to break all the rules of humanity on land and sea. Yet, while Germany acts thus her commerce must remain free in time of war as it is in peace time.

Sir Edward Grey affirms that the freedom of the sea may be a reasonable subject for discussion in the definition of an agreement between the nations after this war, but not by itself alone while there was no freedom and no security against war and German methods of war on land. If there are to be guarantees against further war let them be equal, comprehensive and effective guarantees that bind Germany as well as other nations.

The Foreign Secretary then turns to the speech of the German Minister of Finance to the effect that for decades to come Germany claims that the whole of the nations who resisted her should labour to pay her tribute in the form of war indemnities. Sir Edward Grey emphasises that not on such terms can peace be concluded, or the life of nations other than Germany be free or even tolerable. The speeches of the German Chancellor and the Finance Minister showed that Germany was fighting for supremacy and tribute, and if that was so, and as long as it is so, our Allies and we are fighting, and must fight, for the right to live, not under German supremacy but in real freedom and safety.

**GERMANY'S IDEA OF FREEDOM.**

The papers warmly approve of Sir Edward Grey's masterly reply to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, as clearly showing that Germany's idea of freedom is that of a free fox in a free hen-roost.

**ON THE WESTERN FRONT.**

London, August 25.  
A Paris telegram says that only cannonades and grenade fighting are reported from the various sectors of the front, especially in Artois and Argonne.

There have been artillery actions along the whole front, they being particularly violent in North Artois, Argonne, Champagne and Bois-le-Pretre.

French heavy guns effectively replied. A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Vesoul, killing a woman and child.

**THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.**

London, August 25.  
A Paris *communiqué* regarding the operations at the Dardanelles states that the British left wing in the Northern zone carried another eight hundred yards of Turkish trenches, but no definite date is given. The *communiqué* adds that the French in the southern zone on the 23rd instant stormed an enemy post. A French aeroplane squadron bombed various military points. One aeroplane sank a big Turkish transport at her moorings.

**ON THE EASTERN FRONT.**

London, August 25.  
A Petrograd *communiqué* states that the situation in the Riga district is unchanged.

Fighting at Dziarsk continues, but the front is approximately unchanged. Feeble evening attacks near Vilna were repulsed. The Germans continue to exert maximum pressure between Bohor and Brest-Litovsk. The Russians repulsed attacks west of the latter. The Germans are endeavouring to advance along the Pischia Maloryto road south of Brest.

**SUPPORTING PRESIDENT WILSON.**

London, August 26.  
A Boston telegram says: A conference of Governors of a score of States passed a resolution of confidence in President Wilson in this hour of deep national concern, assuring him of support "in all matters President Wilson deems it best to promote the honour, and to maintain the peace and welfare of the nation."

**THE FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.**

RECENT OPERATIONS DESCRIBED.

London, Aug. 25.  
The Press Bureau announces that it is now possible to recount the important operations which have taken place since the 6th inst. in the western extremity of Gallipoli. These comprise two separate lines of attack; firstly from the "Anzac" positions by the Australians, and secondly from the new landing place at Suvla Bay, in which a fresh army was employed. An attack was also made from Cape Helles towards Kithia.

Very severe and continuous fighting with heavy losses on both sides resulted, and our forces have not yet gained the objectives at which they were aiming in either sphere, though they made a decided advance towards them and greatly increased the area in our possession.

The attack from the "Anzac" position, after a desperate action, carried the summit of Sirtihair and Chukubkhar, dominating the positions in this area, but the attack from Suvla Bay did not make the progress expected, and consequently the Australians were unable to maintain their position on the actual crest line, and after repeated counter-attacks were forced to withdraw to positions close below it. These positions were consolidated effectively.

The attack from Suvla Bay did not develop quickly enough, and was brought to a standstill after an advance of about two and a half miles. The ground gained in both attacks, however, was sufficient to enable their lines to be connected along a front of more than twelve miles.

Further reinforcements having arrived, an attack was made on the 21st inst. by the Centre of the line. Thus, the Australians left advanced about three quarters of a mile, and a system of strong knolls was secured. Then, on the left of the battle-front, the advanced Turkish trenches were stormed, and all the Divisions engaged made progress, but as they were unable to gain the summit they were withdrawn to the original front.

The great power of defensive operations under modern conditions accounts for the difficulties of the troops once the advantage of surprise has been lost. In all the phases of these battles the fortunes varied. There were repeated attacks and counter-attacks, and the losses inflicted on the enemy were much heavier even than on our own. The ground gained and held is of great value, but these facts must not lead the public to suppose that the true objective has been gained, or that further serious and costly efforts will not be required before a decisive victory is won.

**GERMANY'S NEW WAR LOAN.**

London, August 26.  
Germany's new war loan, says a telegram from Zurich, offers great facilities to small investors, and the public are urged to contribute to their utmost as obligations of £675,000,000 sterling must be discharged before any portion of the new loan is available for current needs. The Government urges the selling of foreign securities and the buying of the loan.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## SOUTH WALES COAL MINERS.

London, August 25.  
Another crisis has suddenly arisen in the South Wales coalfield district, owing to the abrupt termination of the Conciliation Board without reaching a settlement regarding the recent agreement. The owners, however, somewhat relieved the situation by deciding to pay increased wages under the original Government terms without delay.

(Wah Tei Yat Po's Service.)

## THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

Peking, Aug. 26.  
Mr. Hiko, the Japanese Minister, leaves for Japan on August 30.

## OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Mandate appoints Woo King Yi General of Ngai Wai and Chan Yi General of Shing Mo, for supervising the military affairs of Szechuan. Woo King Yi has been appointed a State Councillor.

## LATEST EXPLOIT OF MAX HORTON.

Fate of the *Pommern*.

(CORRECTION IN THE TEXT)

In the House of Commons yesterday (July 21) afternoon.

Commander Bellairs (U. Maidstone) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty the name of the commanding officer of the British submarine which successfully torpedoed the German battleship *Pommern* in the Baltic on July 2.

Dr. Macnamara: No official report has been transmitted to the Admiralty, but from a semi-official communication received from the Russian Government it appears that the name of the officer referred to is Commander Max K. Horton, R.N. (Cheers.)

The above announcement confirmed reports which had been current for some days—that the *Pommern* was the German battleship which had been torpedoed near Max K. Horton, D.S.O., was responsible for the exploit. This brilliant and daring young officer has now accounted for three enemy warships, as the subjoined table shows:

*Pommern*, battleship, sunk in Baltic, July 2, 1915.  
Halle light cruiser, sunk off Heligoland, Sept. 13, 1914.  
S.M. Destroyer, sunk off Borkum, Oct. 6, 1914.

His latest feat indicates a serious loss on the enemy, for the *Pommern* was one of the ten really effective pre-*Druid*oughts under the German flag. She was completed for sea in 1907, and displaced 13,200 tons. Her armament was quite powerful, and she had a company of 748 officers and men, about whom I am sure we know nothing as yet.

**DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.**

Commander Max Kennedy Horton was specially promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in recognition of his distinguished services. It was in September that he got his first chance against the elusive foe. Having been sent with his submarine, the *U-2*, to examine the outer anchorage of Heligoland—a service attended by considerable risk—he came across the *Hela* and promptly sent her to the bottom with a torpedo. This done, he coolly proceeded to carry out his duty.

Early in October, while patrolling off the mouth of the Elbe, he sighted two German destroyers. After a good deal of patient manoeuvring he succeeded in torpedoing and sinking one of them, and evaded the pursuit of the surviving vessel. After the capture of these successes he returned to his base flying the skull and crossbones flag, a serio-comic emblem apparently affected by our submarine service to commemorate fruitful encounters with the enemy. The despatch of Commander R. J. B. Hayes, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 21, referred to Lieutenant Commander Horton, as he then was, in the following terms: "He is a most enterprising submarine officer, and I beg to submit his name for favourable consideration." The same issue of the *Gazette* of Oct. 21, referred to Lieutenant Commander Horton, as he then was, in the following terms: "He is a most enterprising submarine officer, and I beg to submit his name for favourable consideration." The same issue of the *Gazette* of Oct. 21, referred to Lieutenant Commander Horton, as he then was, in the following terms: "He is a most enterprising submarine officer, and I beg to submit his name for favourable consideration."

## CONCERNING WAR CONTRACTS.

Among the thousands of firms now engaged on Government contracts and, of course, many who never had a Government contract before and never expected, a year ago, ever to have one. There have been, I hear, (says a writer in a Home paper) among these firms some who don't quite appreciate the special nature of a Government contract. If a firm tendered for a contract it must withdraw its tender before the contract is actually posted to it, otherwise it can be held to its bargain. There have been cases where firms have written declining a contract after it has been posted to them and then torn up the documents. Some of these firms have been surprised months after to receive a letter from the Government department concerned asking why the goods tendered have never been delivered. Strictly speaking, the Government can exact penalties in lieu of delivery.

A common impression among firms now doing War Office work is that if the War Office refuses delivery of goods on the ground that they are not up to specification, that they were not quite up to specification. These goods have then been taken into the City and sold to a private firm, which has then resold them at an increased price to the Government department which had originally rejected them!

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WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

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Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class \$2 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 .. \$1.50 .. (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

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Sole Agents for

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## SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	5 p.m.	Freight and Pass.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	NORE	4th Sept.	Freight and Pass.
LONDON & BOMBAY via SARDINIA	Capt. J. T. JEFFERY	10th Sept.	See Special
LONDON & BOMBAY via NANKIN	Capt. G. M. MANN	24th Sept.	Freight and Pass.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA  
AND SEATTLE

In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY  
FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. CHICAGO MARU	Capt. K. Hori	Friday, 3rd Sept., at 3 p.m.
S.S. CANADA MARU	Capt. T. S. Saito	Monday, 13th Sept., at 3 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the latest Appliances. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Treasure and Perishables.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. SAIGON MARU	Capt. N. Kobayashi	Saturday, 4th Sept., at 7 a.m.
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For TAMSUI AND KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. DALIN MARU	Capt. S. Saito	Tuesday, 5th Sept., at Noon.
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For ANPING AND TAKOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. SOSHU MARU	Capt. A. Kobayashi	Wednesday, 1st Sept., at 10 a.m.
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FOR HAIPHONG via HOIHOW.

S.S. DAIGO MARU	Capt. T. Koshiki	Wednesday, 1st Sept., at 10 a.m.
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These Steamers of Coast and Foreign Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Sui Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,

Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
MAIL SERVICE

## TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA

MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	23rd August, at 11 a.m.	28th August, at 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	13th September, at 11 a.m.	18th Sept., at 11 a.m.
EMPIRE EASTERN		6th Oct., at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

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ALING Cargo or through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipments at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.  
AND APGAR LINE.  
Proposed sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about

For Freight and further particulars apply to

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## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. SHIMOSA	On or about 31st August.
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For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. HOKUTO MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	8th Sept.
S.S. BANSHI MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	11th Sept.
S.S. BANJON MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	2nd Oct.
S.S. BORNIO MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	6th Oct.
S.S. BANSHI MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	23rd Oct.
S.S. HOKUTO MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	27th Oct.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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MONGOLIA 27000 tons	MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons	SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 12000 tons	NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons	

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"THE-SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

S.S. CHINA (via Manila)	Sailing Tuesday, 31st Aug., at noon
S.S. MANCHURIA	Tuesday, 7th Sept., 1 p.m.
S.S. MONGOLIA	Tuesday, 20th Sept., 1 p.m.
S.S. PERSIA	Tuesday, 19th Oct., at noon

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the speed of the service, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous expert. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous staterooms—suit water, electric light, electric fans, etc.—are a daily moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passage is Our First Consideration.

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For San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
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TENYO MARU	22,000 tons	Tues., 14th Sept. at Noon.
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NIIPPON MARU	11,000 tons	Tues., 28th Sept. at Noon.
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SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons	Tues., 12th Oct. at Noon.
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CHIYO MARU	22,000 tons	Tues., 9th Nov. at Noon.
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\* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

First Class to London	£71-10	Return (6 months) £120.
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" " " New York	£20	" " " £26-10.
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" " " San Francisco	£45	" " " £58
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SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

via Japan Ports, Honolulu, Hilo, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer	Displacement Tons & Speed	Sailing
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ANYO MARU	13,000 tons	Friday, 10th Sept., at Noon.
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For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

E. DOI, Acting Agent,

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier), Telephone 291.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
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MARSEILLES & LONDON	SATSUTA MARU	THURSDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon.
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VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID		
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT.	AKI MARU	TUESDAY, 7th Sept., at 4 p.m.
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TEL. Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	TUESDAY, 21st Sept., at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	TANGO MARU	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.
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VIA MANILA, THRS.	NIKKO MARU	FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 4 p.m.
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DAY ISLAND, TOWNS, VILLE AND BRISBANE		
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SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE		
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SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, TOSA MARU		FRIDAY, 2nd Sept.
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PENANG & RANGOON		
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, RANGOON MARU		MONDAY, 6th Sept.
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MALACCA AND COLOMBO		
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SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	SUNDAY, 15th Sept., at 10 a.m.
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\* Wireless Telegraphy.

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
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" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.
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" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 350.
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" " Return " 600.	" " Return " 550.
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To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £20 13s.	
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To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single " 235.	
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To Sydney, 1st Single " 240.	To Melbourne 1st Single " 241.
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To Yokohama, 1st Return \$170.	To Kobe 1st Return \$185.
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" " 2nd " 110.	" " 2nd " 120.
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Round-the-World, Yen 1045.

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Telephone No. 22

## SHIPPING

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	LEONOW	Aug. 29, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Aug. 31, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Aug. 31, at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SPRINGING	Sept. 1, at 9 a.m.
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	Sept. 3, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'HANUI'.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tea'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chusan', 'Liangchow', 'Luchow', 'Yingchow' and 'Sinkiang', with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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AGENTS.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOOSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 6 a.m.
* MANILA	LOOSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 p.m.
* WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING SUNDAY	Aug. 29, Daylight.
* SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	LAISANG	TUESDAY, Aug. 31, Daylight.
* WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at Noon.
* SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	FRIDAY, Sept. 3, at Noon.
* MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	SUSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers Kaitung, Namang & Fooking leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Yaitung, Kwangang, and Suwang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified Surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have special accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

\* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

## YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG &amp; RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals

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STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

S.S. DUNDEE, 5,589 tons, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for

INDAGORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA on 31st August.

S.S. JAPAN, 4,013 tons, Capt. C. P. Seddon, will be despatched as above on the 15th September.

The above Steamers have special accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern improvements and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

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Sailing on S.S. 'SEIKO MARU' 23rd August.

For freight and further particulars etc.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1915. MTS

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

'EUREKA'.







